

*Fletcher* *W.H.*  
**Rudimenta**  
**LINGUÆ LATINÆ**

Præmissa  
**GRAMMATICÆ LATINÆ.**

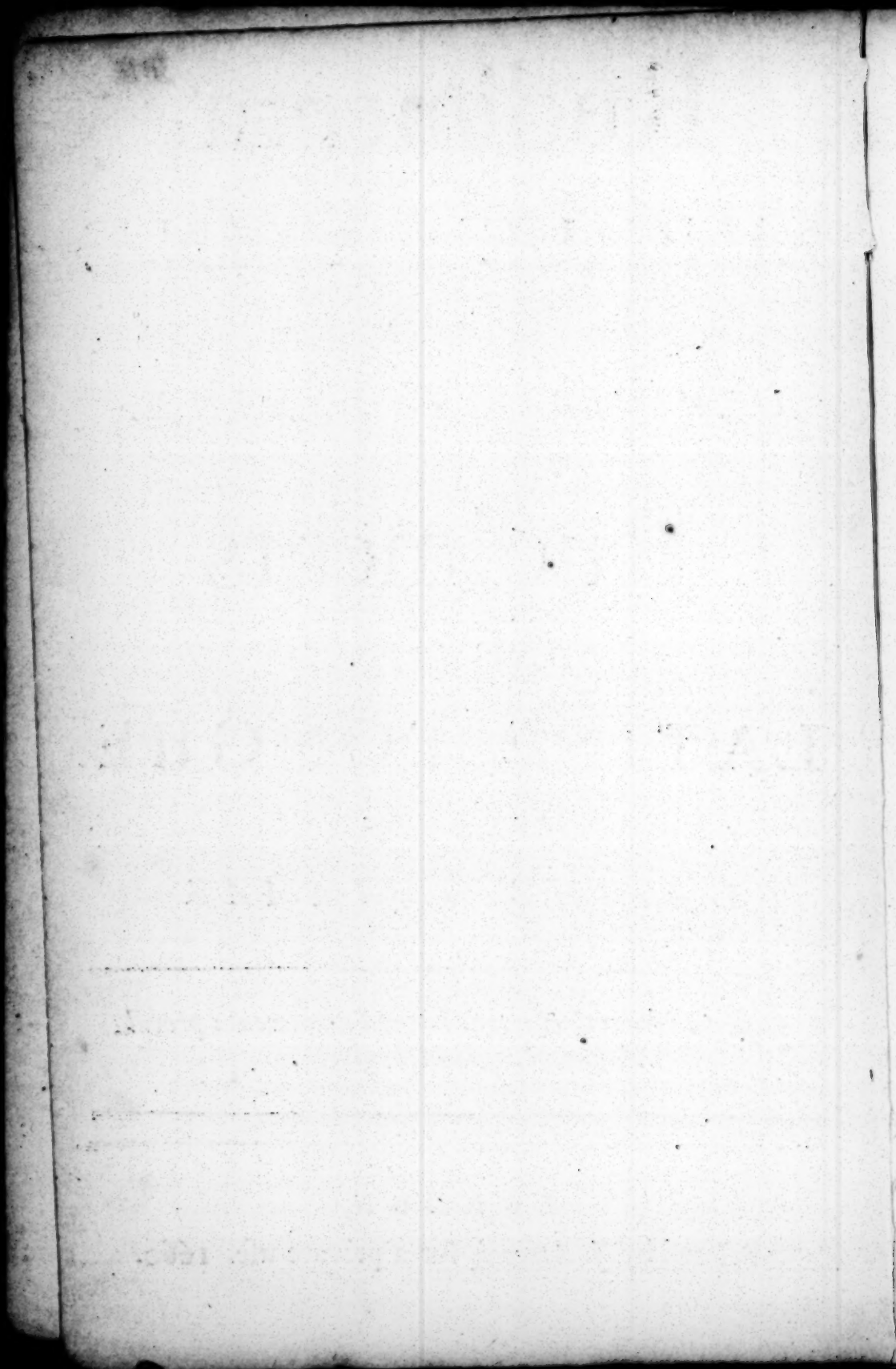
**Rudiments**  
Of the  
**LATINE TONGUE**  
In order to the  
**LATINE GRAMMAR.**

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*Fastigia rerum spectantur, latent Fundamenta procul  
ab honore, procul à gloriâ.*

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L O N D O N,  
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# ADVERTISEMENT TO THE MASTER.

**A**fter the Example of that excellent Grammarian *Emanuel Alvarez*, whom *Verrepaus*, *Scioppius*, and others of good judgment follow, there are here first laid down *the Declensions and Conjugations*, as *Rudiments* or grounds, and the chief materials of the Latine Tongue: wherein the young Scholar ought to be most accurately practised before he enters upon the Art of Grammar it self. In the disposal of these, as their Order is much different from the vulgar, and fairer set forth for use; so I believe that upon trial it will be found to be much more clear in the method, and certainly in all points more perfect for the advantage both of Teacher and Learner. For, first, all the Positive Terminations of the Latine Nouns are applied to their proper Declensions, and the Gender agreeable to every Termination is affixed to it; so that the Gender of every Noun is readily known with the Declension; and exactly enough for a young beginner, excepting only the Third Declension, wherein yet the variety of examples serves sufficiently at present to instruct a Child in the nature of this Declension and its Genders. And lastly taking in that short and general Rule of Signification, *The Male to be Masculine, and the Female Feminine in what Declension soever*, the Gender of every Noun is clearly delivered, together with the Declension, even to the capacity of Children and their sufficient instruction without the Rules of *Propria quæ Maribus*. The *Common*, *Epicene*, and *Doubtful Genders* ought not to be allowed in the Art. But indeed there are *Nouns* which may be called *Common*, *Epicene*, and *Doubtful*, as shall be taught in their due place.

Besides the declining of Adjectives is perfectly handled; and in the third Declension, examples are given for all varieties in the Ablative singular, whether *I*, or *E* only: or *E & I*. In the Nominative Neuter Plural, whether *A* or *Ia*, and in the Plural Genitive, whether *Um*, or *Ium*, in which Three Cases their difficulty chiefly consists.

Now Children are to be so exercised in declining of Substantives, and Adjectives, that they may at length be able to give readily in either Number any Case of a Noun upon demand; and then with the like perfectness they are to be practised to decline a Substantive, and an Adjective together, to which end in every Declension several Substantives and Adjectives are subjoined to be ready at hand for Master and Scholar. By this practise there will insensibly be begotten in Children a fixt habit of the *Concord between Substantive and Adjective*. With the like diligence the Conjugations of Verbs are to be taught and learnt, that the Scholar may be able to fit the Pronoun Person to the personal Termination of the Verb in any Number, Mood, or Tense required: Whereby the *Concord between Substantive and Verb* will likewise become habitual. And this practise in Nouns and Verbs is to be made not only *out of Latine into English*, but also *out of English into Latine*, which is the direct entrance towards the making of Latine, and of great use to Children if rightly managed by the Master. The want of this kind of Discipline in the beginning is undoubtedly the chief cause of the slow improvement we find of children in our common Schools; they being posted through Definitions, Divisions, Rules upon Rules, of which things through the tenderness of their years they can frame to themselves no understanding; whilst the Rudiments which they can understand and master, children being far more easily and readily instructed by Examples than by Precepts, are imperfectly and slightly taught them: whereby they are for divers years after every where stumbling as in the dark.

In the Conjugations the Passive form directly answers to the Active, that in a view they may at pleasure be compared together. As in the Declensions, so in the Conjugations the *Type* or *Form* is applied to the *Example*, and what part of the Verb partakes of the *Type* is set forth in *Italic Letters*. When the Scholar is perfect in the Examples of Nouns and Verbs laid down, then is he to be made to take notice of the *Form* annexed, and to be shown where the Example agrees with the *Form*, and thereby be taught to order any other Noun or Verb accordingly, without thinking that he learns a new thing, but only applies another Example to the same *Form* which he in his first Example hath tacitely learnt already. And here Children, who at first take the *Example* to be the very Declension or Conjugation it self, are now to be instructed that the *Form* is truly the Declension or Conjugation, and that what they have learnt is  
but

but an Example of that *Form*. Every Example is here written fully out, not contractedly as in the vulgar : for what Children ought to learn, they are to read ; and what they are to read, ought to be written, and laid plainly before their Eyes.

*Sum*, as Captain, advances before the whole Order of Verbs, and ought to be first taught, though the Compounds may if you please be passed by till the Conjugations be learnt. The rest of the irregular Verbs are reduced to their proper Conjugations with as much regularity as they are capable of.

Lastly, the *Prepositions* are inserted among the Rudiments, because their number is certain and few, and that they may with much advantage to children be put into present use by a discreet Master.

In the *Grammar it self*, which follows these Rudiments, most things are otherwise disposed than in the common Grammar, that they might be better fitted for use. *Lily* grounded his *Rules of the Gender* upon the *Accent of the Genitive Case*. It was a contrivance wholly his own, and partly for their novelty, partly for their terseness and brevity, wherein they very much excelled all of his time, they were justly received. Had he pleased to have framed his Rules upon the received grounds of Termination, rather than to have indulged to his own fancy, so great was his Learning, so happy a dexterity he had in versifying, that I believe they had not been to be mended in these or any other times. But because upon due inspection the *Mark of the Gender* taken from the *Accent of the Genitive Case* is remote and intricate, and not at all so ready at hand, as that from the *Termination of the Nominative*, therefore divers of late have with good success attempted Rules upon this old foundation, wherein *Westminster School* hath been most happy. After that pattern, we have also drawn our *Rules of the Gender* either from the *signification* of the Noun in *things of Sex*, whether *true*, as in Animals, or *feigned* as in Gods, Goddesses, &c. or *Analogical* as in Cities, Trees, &c. or else from the *Termination of the Nominative Case* in all other *things void of Sex*. With what exactness, perspicuity and brevity this is done I submit to the judgment of others.

The *irregular Nouns* are reduced to their Declensions : And those which are *only Plurals* are ranked Alphabetically, that a recourse may be had unto them upon occasion. It seemed needless to lay down those which are *only Singulars*, because that in common Sense they are unapt to be made Plurals, so that Children can hardly commit an error therein, and are therefore not to be troubled with them.



*As in presenti, &c.* is wholly laid aside, and the Verbs themselves with their Compounds, which any way differ from the simple Verb, are placed intead thereof, with that order and easiness that a Child of eight years of age with a small direction from the Master shall better enable himself to give an account of the Preterperfect Tense and Supines of *every Verb of the Third Conjugation*, and of *all the Irregulars of the other Three*, than One of twelve shall be able, not without great pains of the Master also, to understand those harsh Rules delivered in such rugged & forc't Verses. Yet to give them their due, they are incomparably the best, that were ever extant in that kind. Howsoever so it is, that these Rules are full as long, and without comparison so much harder to be learnt than the Verbs themselves, for whose sake those Rules were contrived, that upon this reason alone, though there be many more, to continue still the use of them seems very unreasonable. Nay so plainly here are set forth *the Preterperfect Tense and Supines of Verbs*, that they are *as easily learnt by Children as the Conjugations themselves*, and may aptly be taught next after them; and herein Children are very early made acquainted with *the chiefest words of the Latine Tongue*, and easily become masters of hitherto the most difficult part of the Grammar.

*The Syntax* is in many things altered & much shorter than the vulgar: What seemed superfluous or too curious for the Observation of Boys is cut of. Sufficient it is to enable them to give *by rule* a grammatical account of a Latine Author. When they come to riper years, so that they can read a Syntax with a right and perfect judgment; which I have found by experience, cannot well be done, til they have pass'd through a course of Logick, then if they intend an exactness in composing of Latine & framing a style, I shall advise them to peruse carefully the elaborate Syntaxes of *Vossius, Farnaby, Alvarez, Linacer*, & if they please to be very critical therein, of *Scioppius* also. But that which must perfect all in this kind is the diligent reading and observing of good Authors, chiefly *Tully, Caesar, Virgil* and *Terence*: and this also not without constant exercise in composing and writing.

*Profodia* is left indifferent to be accepted or refused.

Now what entertainment this work is likely to receive from those Schoolmasters who are acquainted but with one only way and think *Lily* to be all the world, I easily conceive. Howsoever it was writ, together with divers other Essays, in order to facilitate the Greek Tongue likewise, for a private use, out of the tender care of a Father towards his Son, and it has obtained its end. Afterwards upon entreaty it was communicated to several friends, for whose sake this account is here given.

# RUDIMENTS Of the LATINE TONGUE.

There are Eight Parts of Speech,

OR,

There are Eight sorts of Words.

A Noun  
A Pronoun  
A Verb  
A Participle

{

Which four  
are  
Declined.

{

An Adverb  
A Conjunction  
A Preposition  
An Interjection.

}

Which four  
are  
not declined,

There are Two Numbers.

The Singular, which speaks of *One*, as Liber, a Book.

The Plural, which speaks of *more than One*, as Libri, Books.

There are Six Cases.

The Nominative, The Genitive, The Dative,  
The Accusative, The Vocative, The Ablative.

There are Three Genders.

The Masculine, whose sign is *Hic*.

The Feminine, whose sign is *Hæc*.

The Neuter, whose sign is *Hoc*.

There are Five Declensions.

Which are best known by the Genitive Case.

The First Declension makes the Genitive in æ Diphthong. The Second in i,

The Third in is. The Fourth in us. The Fifth in ei.

According to these Declensions every NOUN is declined.

The First Declension.

The First Declension ends in A of the Feminine Gender, as *Hæc mensa*,  
and makes the Genitive in æ Diphthong, as *mensæ*.

The Example.

Singulariter.

Pluraliter.

HÆC

<i>Nominativo</i>	a	Mensa	A	Table	æ	Mensæ	Tables
<i>Genitivo</i>	æ	Mensæ	of a	Table	arum	Mensarum	of Tables
<i>Dativo</i>	æ	Mensæ	to a	Table	is	Mensis	to Tables
<i>Accusativo</i>	am	Mensam	the	Table	as	Mensas	the Tables
<i>Vocativo</i>	a	Mensa	ô	Table	æ	Mensæ	ô Tables
<i>Ablativo</i>	â	Mensa	from a	Table	is	Mensis	from Tables

From, In, With, For, and By express in English the Ablative Case.

Examples of Nouns Substantives and Nouns Adjectives joined together,  
which are to be declined in the same Number, Case, and Gender.

*Mensa Ligna, Lautæ, Regalis. Musa Leta, Potens. Puella Pulchra. Pulchrior. Pulcherrima.  
Femina Bona. Imbellis. Cura Molestæ. Mordax. Vigil. Pœna Acerba. Tristis. Atrox.  
Aqua Frigida. Perennis. Domina Superba. Clemens. Rosa Suavis. Suavior. Suavissima.*

¶ Nouns Substantives the Names of things declare,  
And Adjectives what kind of things they are.



## The Second Declension.

The *Second Declension* ends in *Er*, or *Us* of the *Masculine Gender*, and in *Um* of the *Neuter*, as *Hic Liber*, *Hic Annus*, *Hoc Templum*, and makes the *Genitive* in *i*, as *Libri*, *Anni*, *Templi*.

There is also of the *Second Declension* *Vir*, *genitive Viri*, *A man*, with his compounds. As, *Levir*, *Duūmvir*, *Triūmvir*, *Decemvir*, *Centumvir*.

### The Examples.

Singulariter.				Pluraliter.			
<i>Hic</i>							
<i>Nominativo</i>	er	Liber	<i>A</i>	Book	i	Libri	Books
<i>Genitivo</i>	i	Libri	<i>of a</i>	Book	orum	Librorum	Books
<i>Dativo</i>	o	Libro	<i>to a</i>	Book	is	Libris	Books
<i>Accusativo</i>	um	Librum	<i>the</i>	Book	os	Libros	Books
<i>Vocativo</i>	er	Liber	ô	Book	i	Libri	Books
<i>Ablativo</i>	o	Libro	<i>in a</i>	Book	is	Libris	Books

Singulariter.				Pluraliter.			
<i>Hic</i>							
<i>Nominativo</i>	er	Puer	<i>A</i>	Boy	i	Pueri	Boys
<i>Genitivo</i>	i	Pueri	<i>of a</i>	Boy	orum	Puerorum	Boys
<i>Dativo</i>	o	Puero	<i>to a</i>	Boy	is	Pueris	Boys
<i>Accusativo</i>	um	Puerum	<i>the</i>	Boy	os	Pueros	Boys
<i>Vocativo</i>	er	Puer	ô	Boy	i	Pueri	Boys
<i>Ablativo</i>	o	Puero	<i>from a</i>	Boy	is	Pueris	Boys

Like to *Puer* are declined, with the *Genitive* encreasing, *Socer* *sôceri*, a *Father-in-Law*. *Gener* *gêneri*, a *Son-in-Law*. *Presbyter* *presbyteri*, a *Priest*. *Adulter* *adûlteri*, an *Adulterer*. *Liber* *Liberi* for *Bacchus*. And all *Substantives* from *Fero* and *Gero*, as *Signifer* *signiferi*, an *Ensign*. *Armiger* *armigeri*, a *Squire*. But *Mulciber*, *Vulcan*. Gen. *Mulciberi* or *Mulcibri*.

Singulariter.				Pluraliter.			
<i>Hic</i>							
<i>Nominativo</i>	us	Annus	<i>A</i>	Year	i	Anni	Years
<i>Genitivo</i>	i	Anni	<i>of a</i>	Year	orum	Annorum	Years
<i>Dativo</i>	o	Anno	<i>to a</i>	Year	is	Annis	Years
<i>Accusativo</i>	um	Annum	<i>the</i>	Year	os	Annos	Years
<i>Vocativo</i>	e	Anne	ô	Year	i	Anni	Years
<i>Ablativo</i>	o	Anno	<i>from a</i>	Year	is	Annis	Years

Singulariter.				Pluraliter.			
<i>Hoc</i>							
<i>Nominativo</i>	um	Templum	<i>A</i>	Temple	a	Templa	Temples
<i>Genitivo</i>	i	Templi	<i>of a</i>	Temple	orum	Templorum	Temples
<i>Dativo</i>	o	Templo	<i>to a</i>	Temple	is	Templis	Temples
<i>Accusativo</i>	um	Templum	<i>the</i>	Temple	a	Templa	Temples
<i>Vocativo</i>	um	Templum	ô	Temple	a	Templa	Temples
<i>Ablativo</i>	o	Templo	<i>from a</i>	Temple	is	Templis	Temples

*Liber Sacer. Novus. Vetus. Magister Sedulus. Sapiens. Puer Bonus. Pulcher. Felix. Annus Placidus. Fomifer. Fertilis. Dominus Severus. Acer. Mitis. Gladius Stridus. Fulgens. Oculus. Lucidus. Nitens. Socius Fidus. Concors. Templum Altum. Ingens. Sublime. Bellum Horridum. Triste. Ferox. Fatum Asperum Crudele. Præceptum. Ingenium Lepidum. Subtile. Hebes Capax. Præcox Iners. Regnum. Dile. Ditiſſimum. Pomum Dulce. Dulcius. Dulciſſimum.*

The

## The Third Declension.

The *Third Declension* hath all Genders, and all Endings except UIM and U. namely *these Ten*.

A    E    O    C    L    N    R    S    T    X  
Dogma, cubile, homo, lac, mel, ren, jecur, os, caput, index,  
And makes the *Genitive* in IS, as *Hic Pater, Genitivo Patris.*  
*Hac Nubes Genitivo Nubis. Hoc Cubile, Genitivo Cubilis.*

*Examples of Nouns which Encrease not in the Genitive Case.*

### Singulariter.

	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Hac</i>	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Hac</i>
Nom.	¶ Pater	Venter	Nubes	Collis	Cubile	Navis
Gen.	is Patris	Ventris	Nubis	Collis	Cubilis	Navis
Dat.	i Patri	Ventri	Nubi	Colli	Cubili	Navi
Acc.	em Patrem	Ventrem	Nubem	Collem	Cubile	Navem & im
Voc.	¶ Pater	Venter	Nubes	Collis	Cubile	Navis
Abl.	c * Patre	Ventre	Nube	Colle	Cubili	Nave & i
					* vel i.	also c & i

### Pluraliter.

*But Acc. im Abl. i.*

Nom.	es Patres	Ventres	Nubes	Colles	Cubilia	Naves
Gen.	um† Patrum	Ventrium	Nubium	Collium	Cubilium	Navium
Dat.	ibus Patribus	Ventribus	Nubibus	Collibus	Cubilibus	Navibus
Acc.	es Patres	Ventres	Nubes	Colles	Cubilia	Naves
Voc.	es Patres	Ventres	Nubes	Colles	Cubilia	Naves
Abl.	ibus Patribus	Ventribus	Nubibus	Collibus	Cubilibus	Navibus

† vel ium:

*Uter a Leather-bottle, Linter a Boat, Imber a Shower, are declined like Venter, making the Genitive Plural in ium, only Imber makes the Ablative Imbre vel Imbri.*

*Examples of Nouns which Encrease long in the Genitive Case.*

### Singulariter.

	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Hac</i>	<i>Hac</i>	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Hoc</i>
Nom.	¶ Labor	Ligo	Civitas	Virtus	Calcar	Animal
Gen.	is Labōris	Ligōnis	Civitātis	Virtūtis	Calcāris	Animālis
Dat.	i Labori	Ligoni	Civitati	Virtuti	Calcari	Animali
Acc.	em Laborem	Ligonem	Civitatem	Virtutem	Calcar	Animal
Voc.	¶ Labor	Ligo	Civitas	Virtus	Calcar	Animal
Abl.	c * Labore	Ligone	Civitate	Virtute	Calcari	Animali
					* vel i.	

### Pluraliter.

Nom.	es Labores	Ligones	Civitates	Virtutes	Calcaria	Animalia
Gen.	um† Laborum	Ligonum	Civitatum	Virtutum	Calcarium	Animalium
Dat.	ibus Laboribus	Ligonibus	Civitatibus	Virtutibus	Calcaribus	Animalibus
Acc.	es Labores	Ligones	Civitates	Virtutes	Calcaria	Animalia
Voc.	es Labōres	Ligones	Civitates	Virtutes	Calcaria	Animalia
Abl.	ibus Laboribus	Ligonibus	Civitatibus	Virtutibus	Calcaribus	Animalibus

† vel ium. *Examples*

*Examples of Nouns which Encrease short in the Genitive Case.*

<i>Singulariter.</i>						
	<i>Hic</i>	<i>Hæc</i>	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Hoc</i>	<i>Hoc</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	¶ Homo	Arbor	Nomen	Corpus	Onus	Dogma
<i>Gen.</i>	is Hominis	Arboris	Nominis	Corporis	Oneris	Dogmatis
<i>Dat.</i>	i Homini	Arbori	Nomini	Corpori	Oneri	Dogmati
<i>Acc.</i>	em Hominem	Arborem	Nomen	Corpus	Onus	Dogma
<i>Voc.</i>	¶ Homo	Arbor	Nomen	Corpus	Onus	Dogma
<i>Abl.</i>	e Homine	Arbore	Nomine	Corpore	Onere	Dogmate

<i>Pluraliter.</i>						
<i>Nom.</i>	es Homines	Arbores	Nomina	Corpora	Onera	Dogmata
<i>Gen.</i>	um Hominum	Arborum	Nominum	Corporum	Onerum	Dogmatum
<i>Dat.</i>	ibus Hominibus	Arboribus	Nominibus	Corporibus	Oneribus	Dogmatibus
<i>Acc.</i>	es Homines	Arbores	Nomina	Corpora	Onera	Dogmata
<i>Voc.</i>	es Homines	Arbores	Nomina	Corpora	Onera	Dogmata
<i>Abl.</i>	ibus Hominibus	Arboribus	Nominibus	Corporibus	Oneribus	Dogmatibus vel Dogmatis

*Examples of some Monosyllables.*

<i>Singulariter.</i>								
<i>Nom.</i>	Fons	Glans	Urbs	Ars	Flos	Rex	Vox	Crus
<i>Gen.</i>	Fontis	Glandis	Urbis	Artis	Floris	Regis	Vocis	Cruris
<i>Dat.</i>	Fonti	Glandi	Urbi	Arti	Flori	Regi	Voci	Cruri
<i>Acc.</i>	Fontem	Glandem	Urbem	Artem	Florem	Regem	Vocem	Crus
<i>Voc.</i>	Fons	Glans	Urbs	Ars	Flos	Rex	Vox	Crus
<i>Abl.</i>	Fonte	Glande	Urbe	Arte	Flore	Rege	Voce	Crure

<i>Pluraliter.</i>								
<i>Nom.</i>	Fontes	Glandes	Urbes	Artes	Flores	Reges	Voces	Crura
<i>Gen.</i>	Fontium	Glandium	Urbium	Artium	Florum	Regum	Vocum	Crurum
<i>Dat.</i>	Fontibus	Glandibus	Urbibus	Artibus	Floribus	Regibus	Vocibus	Cruribus
<i>Acc.</i>	Fontes	Glandes	Urbes	Artes	Flores	Reges	Voces	Crura
<i>Voc.</i>	Fontes	Glandes	Urbes	Artes	Flores	Reges	Voces	Crura
<i>Abl.</i>	Fontibus	Glandibus	Urbibus	Artibus	Floribus	Regibus	Vocibus	Cruribus

*From hence note, that Nouns of the third Declension are of three sorts.*

1. Some have *no more Syllables* in the Genitive Case than they have in the Nominative, as *Nu-bes Genitivo Nu-bis.*
2. Others have *one Syllable more* in the Genitive Case than they have in the Nominative,

*Where the last Syllable but one of the Genitive is*

*Either spoken long, as La-bor Genitivo La-bō-ris*

*Or else is spoken short, as Ar-bor Genitivo Ar-bō-ris.*

*Pater Pius. Indulgens. Venter Tumidus. Vorax. Nubes Opaca. Collis Frondosus. Herbifer. Cubile Purpureum. Molle. Navis Lacera. Labor Improbus. Inanis. Oratio Elegans. Ornata. Civitas Ampla. Illustis. Virtus Egregia. Calcar Acutum. Animal Bipes. Homo Mortalis. Urbanus. Arbor Umbrosa. Virens. Nomen Inclutum. Celebre. Corpus Formosum. Grave. Onus Molestum. Grande. Dogma Verum. Commune.*

## The Fourth Declension.

The Fourth Declension ends in US of the Masculine Gender, as *Hic Gradus*,  
and makes the Genitive in US, as *Gradûs*.

The Examples.

Singulariter.				Pluraliter.			
<i>Hic</i>							
Nom.	ûs	Gradus	A Step	ûs	Gradus	Steps	
Gen.	ûs	Gradûs	of Step	uum	Graduum	of Steps	
Dat.	ui	Gradui	to Step	ibus	Gradibus	to Steps	
Acc.	um	Gradum	the Step	ûs	Gradus	the Steps	
Voc.	ûs	Gradus	ô Step	ûs	Gradus	ô Steps	
Abl.	u	Gradu	from a Step	ibus	Gradibus	from Steps	

Singulariter.				Pluraliter.			
<i>Hic</i>							
Nom.	ûs	Arcus	A Bow	ûs	Arcus	Bows	
Gen.	ûs	Arcus	of a Bow	uum	Arcuum	of Bows	
Dat.	ui	Arcui	to a Bow	ubus	Arcubus	to Bows	
Acc.	um	Arcum	the Bow	ûs	Arcus	the Bows	
Voc.	ûs	Arcus	ô Bow	ûs	Arcus	ô Bows	
Abl.	u	Arcu	from a Bow	ubus	Arcubus	from Bows	

\* *Acus*, a Needle. *Arcus*, a Bow. *Hi* † *Artus*, the Limbs. \* *Ficus*, a Fig, † Of the Plural Number only.  
*Lacus*, a Lake. *Partus*, the Birth. *Portus*, a Haven. *Specus*, a Den. \* *Tribus*, a Tribe. *Quercus*, an Oak, make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *ubus*.  
These Nouns only, of the fourth Declension are of the Feminine Gender

*Hæc Porticus*, a Porch. \* *Tribus*, a Tribe. *Manus*, a Hand. *He* † *Idus*, † Of the Plural Number only.  
the Ides of a Month. \* *Ficus*, a Fig. \* *Acus*, a Needle. *Anus*, an old Woman.  
*Socrus*, a Mother in Law. *Nurus*, a Daughter in Law.

Singulariter.				Pluraliter.			
<i>Hæc</i>							
Nom.	ûs	Manus	A Hand	ûs	Manus	Hands	
Gen.	ûs	Manûs	of a Hand	uum	Manuum	of Hands	
Dat.	ui	Manui	to a Hand	ibus	Manibus	to Hands	
Acc.	um	Manum	the Hand	ûs	Manus	the Hands	
Voc.	us	Manus	ô Hand	ûs	Manus	ô Hands	
Abl.	u	Manu	from a Hand	ibus	Manibus	from Hands	

Nouns ending in U are of the Fourth Declension and Neuter Gender,  
and are thus declined.

Singulariter.				Pluraliter.			
<i>Hoc</i>							
Nom.	u	Genu	A Knee	ua	Genua	Knees	
Gen.	u	Genu	of a Knee	uum	Genuum	of Knees	
Dat.	u	Genu	to a Knee	ibus	Genibus	to Knees	
Acc.	u	Genu	the Knee	ua	Genua	the Knees	
Voc.	u	Genu	ô Knee	ua	Genua	ô Knees	
Abl.	u	Genu	from a Knee	ibus	Genibus	from Knees	

The holy Name J E S U S is thus declined

Nom. *Jesus*. Gen. *Jesu*. Dat. *Jesu*. Acc. *Jesum*. Voc. *Jesu*. Abl. *Jesu*.

*Gradus* *Aitrus*. *Præceptus*. *Fructus* *Maturus*. *Sylvestris*. *Arcus* *Tensus*. *Teres*. *Manus*  
*Dextra*. *Sinistra*. *Supplex*. *Genu* *Flexum*. *Tonitru* *Coruscum*. *Horribile*.



## The Fifth Declension.

The Fifth Declension ends in ES of the Feminine Gender, as *Hæc Facies*, and makes the Genitive in *ei*, as *Faciei*.

The Examples.

Singulariter.

Pluraliter.

<i>Hæc</i>							
Nom.	es	Facies	A Face	es	Facies	Faces	} So Species an Image: Acies, an Army. <i>Hic</i> & <i>Hæc Dies</i> a Day, <i>Plur.</i> <i>Hi Dies.</i>
Gen.	ei	Faciei	of a Face	erum	Facierum	of Faces	
Dat.	ei	Faciei	to a Face	ebus	Faciebus	to Faces	
Acc.	em	Faciem	the Face	es	Facies	the Faces	
Voc.	es	Facies	ô Face	es	Facies	ô Faces	
Abl.	e	Facie	from a Face	ebus	Faciebus	from Faces	

Singulariter.

Pluraliter.

<i>Hæc</i>							
Nom.	es	Res	A Thing	es	Res	Things	
Gen.	ei	Rei	of a Thing	erum	Rerum	of Things	
Dat.	ei	Rei	to a Thing	ebus	Rebus	to Things	
Acc.	em	Rem	the Thing	es	Res	the Things	
Voc.	es	Res	ô Thing	es	Res	ô Things	
Abl.	e	Re	from a Thing	ebus	Rebus	from Things	

Singulariter.

Singulariter.

<i>Hæc</i>				<i>Hæc</i>			
Nom.	es	Spes	Hope	es	Fides	Faith	} Fides, Re- quires, Ra- bies want the Plural Number. And all Nouns of the Fifth Declension have in the Plural Num- ber only the Nom. Acc. & Voc. Cases. Except Res, Spe- cies, Facies, Acies and Dies.
Gen.	ei	Spei	of Hope	ei	Fidei	of Faith	
Dat.	ei	Spei	to Hope	ei	Fidei	to Faith	
Acc.	em	Spem	the Hope	em	Fidem	the Faith	
Voc.	es	Spes	ô Hope	es	Fides	ô Faith	
Abl.	e	Spe	from Hope	e	Fide	from Faith	

Pluraliter Nom. Acc. Voc. Spes. The other Cases are wanting.

Singulariter.

Singulariter.

<i>Hæc</i>				<i>Hæc</i>			
Nom.	es	Requies	Rest	es	Rabies	Rage	
Gen.	ei	Requiei	of Rest	ei	Rabiei	of Rage	
Dat.	ei	Requiei	to Rest	ei	Rabiei	to Rage	
Acc.	em	Requiem	the Rest	em	Rabiem	the Rage	
Voc.	es	Requies	ô Rest	es	Rabies	ô Rage	
Abl.	e	Requie	from Rest	e	Rabie	from Rage	

*Facies Pulchra. Trux. Res Lata. Adversa. Spes Vana. Fallax. Fides Intemerata. Simplex. Requies Grata. Dulcis. Rabies Diva. Vexors. Acies Belligera. Hostilis. Dies Nefastus. Festus Sacer. Natalis. Dies Atria. Festa. Plural. Dies Nefasti, Festi. Atri, &c. only Masculine.*

A General Rule of the Gender through all the Declensions.

In every Declension a *HE* is of the Masculine, and a *SHE* of the Feminine Gender. *As*, In the first Declension, *Hic Nauta*, Gen. *Nautæ*, a Seaman. *Hic Asseclæ*, Gen. *asseclæ*, a Page. In the third Declension, *Hæc Mulier*, Gen. *mulieris*, a Woman. *Hæc Soror*, Gen. *sororis*, a Sister. *Hæc Uxor*, Gen. *uxoris*, a Wife. *Hæc Mater*, Gen. *Matris*, a Mother. In the fourth Declension. *Hæc Anus*, Gen. *anûs*, an old Woman. *Hæc Socrus*, Gen. *socrûs*, a Mother-in-Law. *Hæc Nurus*, Gen. *nurûs*, a Daughter-in-Law.

Nouns



# NOUNS ADJECTIVES

## Of the FIRST and SECOND DECLENSION

Have **THREE ENDINGS** in the Nominative Case Singular. *As,*  
*Bonus, Bona, Bonum, which is declined like Annus, Mensa, Templum.*  
*Or as, Sacer, Sacra, Sacrum. Like, Liber, Mensa, Templum.*

### Singulariter.

### Pluraliter.

	Hic	Hæc	Hoc				
Nom.	Bonus	Bona	Bonum	Boni	Bonæ	Bona	Bonus,
Gen.	Boni	Bonæ	Boni	Bonorum	Bonarum	Bonorum	Good, &c.
Dat.	Bono	Bonæ	Bono	Eonis	Bonis	Bonis	Optimus
Acc.	Bonum	Bonam	Bonum	Eonos	Bonas	Bona	Tristissimus
Voc.	Bone	Bona	Bonum	Boni	Bonæ	Bona	
Abl.	Bono	Bonâ	Bono	Bonis	Bonis	Bonis	Doctus

### Singulariter.

### Pluraliter.

	Hic	Hæc	Hoc				
Nom.	Sacer	Sacra	Sacrum	Sacri	Sacræ	Sacra	Sacer,
Gen.	Sacri	Sacræ	Sacri	Sacrorum	Sacrarum	Sacrorum	Holy, is
Dat.	Sacro	Sacræ	Sacro	Sacris	Sacris	Sacris	declined
Acc.	Sacrum	Sacram	Sacrum	Sacros	Sacras	Sacra	like Li-
Voc.	Sacer	Sacra	Sacrum	Sacri	Sacræ	Sacra	ber a
Abl.	Sacro	Sacrâ	Sacro	Sacris	Sacris	Sacris	Book.

### Singulariter.

### Pluraliter.

	Hic	Hæc	Hoc				
Nom.	Liber	Libera	Liberum	Liberi	Liberæ	Libera	Liber
Gen.	Liberi	Liberæ	Liberi	Liberorum	Liberarum	Liberorum	Free, is
Dat.	Libero	Liberæ	Libero	Liberis	Liberis	Liberis	declined
Acc.	Liberum	Liberam	Liberum	Liberos	Liberas	Libera	like Pu-
Voc.	Liber	Libera	Liberum	Liberi	Liberæ	Libera	er, a Boy.
Abl.	Libero	Libera	Libero	Liberis	Liberis	Liberis	

*Like to Liber, Free, are declined, Miser, Miserable. Tener, Tender. Lacer, Torn. Gibber, Crook-back'd. Asper, Rough. Prosper, Prosperous. Exter, Foreign. Dexter, Right. which makes Dextera and Dextra. Pomifer, Fruitful. Belliger, Warlike. and the like Adjectives from Fero and Gero. Also Satur (for sâurus) Full, Sâtura, saturday.*

*One. All. Alone. Any one. None. Another. whether. Neither. Another. These Adjectives Unus, Totus, Solus, Ullus, Nullus, Alter, Uter, Neuter, & Alius make the Genitive in ius, and the Dative in i. As,*

### Singulariter.

### Pluraliter.

Nom.	Unus	Una	Unum	Uni	Unæ	Una	But most anciently they were declined like the rest, as, Gen. Neutri, &c. Dat. Neu- tro, &c. So Nulli, &c. Nullo, &c.
Gen.	Unius			Unorum	Unarum	Unorum	
Dat.	Uni			Unis			
Acc.	Unum	Unam	Unum	Unos	Unas	Una	
Voc.	Une	Una	Unum	Uni	Unæ	Una	
Abl.	Uno	Unâ	Uno.	Unis			

*So Totus, tota, totum. Gen. Totius. Dat. Toti, &c. Solus, sola, solum. Gen. Solius. Dat. Soli. Ullus, ulla, ullum. Gen. Ullius. Dat. Ulli. Alter, altera, alterum. Gen. Alterius. Dat. alteri, &c. Uter, utra, utrum. Gen. Utrius. Dat. Utri. But Alius, alia, aliud. Gen. alius. Dat. alii. Acc. alium, aliam, aliud, &c.*

† pro Alius.

Nouns

# NOUNS ADJECTIVES

## Of the THIRD DECLENSION

Some have *TWO ENDINGS* in the Nominative Case Singular.

*As, Tristis, Triste. Or as Tristior, Tristius.*

Some have only *One, as Felix.*

*Examples of Adjectives of Two Endings in the Nominative Singular.*

*Which are only those that end in is, and make the Neuter in E.*

*And Comparatives in OR, which make the Neuter in U S.*

*Note also, That if an Adjective have Two Endings in the Nominative, or the Accusative, or the Vocative case, the first Ending is Masculine and Feminine, the second Ending is Neuter.*

	Singulariter.	Singulariter.	Singulariter.	
	Hic & Hæc. Hoc.	Hic & Hæc. Hoc.	Hic & Hæc. Hoc	
Nom.	Tristis, Triste	Tristior, Tristius	Major, Majus †	† So Minor & Pejor are declined.
Gen.	Tristis	Tristiores	Majoris	
Dat.	Tristi	Tristiori	Majori	
Acc.	Tristem, Triste	Tristio rem, Tristius	Majorem, Majus	
Voc.	Tristis, Triste	Tristior, Tristius	Major, Majus	
Abl.	Tristi	Tristiore vel Tristiori	Majore vel Majori	
	Pluraliter.	Pluraliter.	Pluraliter.	
Nom.	Tristes, Tristia	Tristiores, Tristiora	Majores, Majora	
Gen.	Tristium	Tristorum	Majorum	
Dat.	Tristibus	Tristoribus	Majoribus	
Acc.	Tristes, Tristia	Tristiores, Tristiora	Majores, Majora	
Voc.	Tristes, Tristia	Tristiores, Tristiora	Majores, Majora	
Abl.	Tristibus	Tristoribus	Majoribus	

*Examples of Adjectives of One Ending in the Nominative Singular.*

	Singulariter.	Singulariter.	Singulariter.
	Hic, Hæc & Hoc	Hic, Hæc & Hoc	Hic, Hæc & Hoc
Nom.	Felix	Elegans	Ingens
Gen.	Felicitis	Elegantis	Ingentis
Dat.	Felici	Eleganti	Ingenti
Acc.	Felicem, Felix	Elegantem, Elegans	Ingentem, Ingens
Voc.	Felix	Elegans	Ingens
Abl.	Felice vel Felici	Elegante vel Eleganti	Ingente vel Ingenti
	Pluraliter.	Pluraliter.	Pluraliter.
Nom.	Felices, Felicia	Elegantes, Elegantia	Ingentes, Ingentia
Gen.	Felicitum	Elegantium	Ingentium
Dat.	Felicitibus	Elegantibus	Ingentibus
Acc.	Felices, Felicia	Elegantes, Elegantia	Ingentes, Ingentia
Voc.	Felices, Felicia	Elegantes, Elegantia	Ingentes, Ingentia
Abl.	Felicitibus	Elegantibus	Ingentibus

Audax. Pernix. Victrix.  
Atrox. Trux. Nostris.  
Locuples. Versicolor.

Amans. Laudans.  
Animans. Prægnans.  
Quadrupedans.

Docens. Legens. Audiens.  
Absens. Præsens. Potens.  
Sons. Infons. Bifrons.

*Singulariter*

<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Singulariter.</i>	
<i>Hic Hæc. &amp; Hoc.</i>		<i>Hic Hæc. &amp; Hoc.</i>		<i>Hic Hæc. &amp; Hoc.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Simplex		Supplex		Anceps <i>So Præceps</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Simplicis		Supplicis		Ancipitis <i>Biceps</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Simplici		Supplici		Ancipiti <i>Triceps, &amp;c.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Simplicem, simplex		Supplicem, supplex		Ancipitem, Anceps
<i>Voc.</i>	Simplex.		Supplex		Anceps
<i>Abl.</i>	Simplice vel simplici		Supplice vel supplici		Ancipite vel Ancipiti
<i>Pluraliter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Simplices, simplicia		Supplices, supplicia †		Ancipites, Ancipitia
<i>Gen.</i>	Simplicium		Supplicum *		Ancipitum *
<i>Dat.</i>	Simplicibus		Supplicibus		Ancipitibus
<i>Acc.</i>	Simplices, simplicia		Supplices, supplicia †		Ancipites, Ancipitia
<i>Voc.</i>	Simplices, simplicia		Supplices, supplicia †		Ancipites, Ancipitia
<i>Abl.</i>	Simplicibus.		Supplicibus		Ancipitibus

† Supplicia ought to be declined from Supplex according to the Form of Neuters plural in *ia*, if Supplicia were in use. For note, that Divers Adjectives of One Ending in the Nominative Singular are not used in the Neuter Plural of the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Cases. Such are Supplex. Vigil. Hebes. Teres. Superstes. Præpes. Locuples. Compos. Impos. Inops. Cælebs. Manceps. Particeps. Artifex. Opifex, &c. à Facio, with some others. Most of which make also the Genitive Plural in *um*, not in *ium*, As Supplicum. Vigulum. Supëstitum, Præpetum, Locupletum, Compotum, Impotum, Inopum, Cælibum, Mancipum, Participum, Artificum, &c. Also Confors, Plural. Nom. Confortes, Confortia, Gen. Confortum.

<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Singulariter.</i>	
<i>Hic, Hæc &amp; Hoc.</i>		<i>Hic, Hæc &amp; Hoc.</i>		<i>Hic, Hæc &amp; Hoc.</i>		<i>Hoc.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Vetus		Pauper		Par		Plus
<i>Gen.</i>	Veteris		Pauperis		Paris		Pluris
<i>Dat.</i>	Veteri		Pauperi		Pari		Pluri is not used
<i>Acc.</i>	Veterem, Vetus		Pauperem, Pauper		Parem, Par		Plus
<i>Voc.</i>	Vetus		Pauper		Par		Plus is not used
<i>Abl.</i>	Vetere vel Veteri		Paupere ¶		Pari		Pluri
<i>Pluraliter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Veteres, Vetera		Pauperes, Paupera		Pares, Paria		Plures, Plura
<i>Gen.</i>	Veterum *		Pauperum *		Parium		Plurium
<i>Dat.</i>	Veteribus		Pauperibus		Paribus		Pluribus
<i>Acc.</i>	Veteres, Vetera		Pauperes, Paupera		Pares, Paria		Plures, Plura
<i>Voc.</i>	Veteres, Vetera		Pauperes, Paupera		Pares, Paria		Flures, Plura
<i>Abl.</i>	Veteribus.		Pauperibus		Paribus		Pluribus

So Bicorpor & Tricorpor are declined. Also Uber. Puber. Impuber. Degener. Congener. Indecor ought to be referred to the form of Vetus with the Neuter Plural in *A*, and the Genitive in *UM*; but that these are not used by Latine Authors in the neuter plural of the Nom. Acc. and Vocative Cases.

Memor, Mindful, makes Abl. Memori. Pl. Nom. Memores, Gen. Memorum, For the neuter plural is nowhere found.

So Hospes, Sospes.

Dives Gen. itis, make Ablat. ite only. But Dives is not found in the Neuter Plural, instead whereof is used Ditia of Dis, hoc Dite.

So also Bipes, Tripes. Quadrupes, &c. Gen. Edis, make Ablat. ede only. But in the Neuter Plural Pliny saith Quadrupedia, not Quad. up. da.

But the Compounds of Par, as Impar, compar, dispar make both re and ri, as impare vel impari: but rather ri than re.

Also Par taken for a Friend, or Companion, for Socius or Socius, makes the Ablative Pare.

Plus in the Nom. and Acc. Singular is only of the neuter Gender. The Vocative is not used.

It also made anciently the Neuter Pl. Pluria, as well as Plura. Especially in composition, as, Pl. Complures, Compluria rather than Complura. Singulari carer.

## These fifteen Adjectives of the Third Declension have three Endings in the Nominative singular.

*Eager, Chearful, Swift, Famous, Of the Field, Of the Horse, Of the Foot, Of the Fen, Acer, Alacer, Celer, Céleber, Campester, Equester, Pedester, Paluster Of the Wood, Wholefom, Swift, September, October, November, December. Silvester, Salüber, Völücer, September, October, November, December.*

*As, Singular. Nom. Hic Acer, Hic & Hæc Acris, Hoc Acre. Gen. Acris, &c.*

*Pluraliter Nominativo Acres, Acria. Genitivo Acrium, &c.*

*Singulariter Nom. Hic Celer, Hic & Hæc Celeris, Hoc Celere. Gen. Celeris, &c.*

*Pluraliter Nominativo Celeres, Celeria. Genitivo Celerum, &c.*

*Ambo, Both. Duo, Two. Tres, Three, are thus declined.*

<i>Pluraliter.</i>			<i>Pluraliter.</i>			<i>+ For Ambos &amp; Duos the Ancients sometimes used Ambo &amp; Duo.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Ambo,	<i>Ambæ.</i> Ambo		<i>Duo,</i> Duæ,	<i>Duo.</i>		
<i>Gen.</i> Amborum,	<i>Ambarum,</i> Amborum		<i>Duorum,</i> Duarum,	<i>Duorum.</i>		
<i>Dat.</i> Ambobus,	<i>Ambabus,</i> Ambobus		<i>Duobus,</i> Duabus,	<i>Duobus.</i>		
<i>Acc.</i> Ambos †,	<i>Ambas,</i> Ambo		<i>Duos †,</i> Duas,	<i>Duo.</i>		
<i>Voc.</i> Ambo,	<i>Ambæ,</i> Ambo		<i>Duo,</i> Duæ,	<i>Duo.</i>		
<i>Abl.</i> Ambobus,	<i>Ambabus,</i> Ambobus		<i>Duobus,</i> Duabus,	<i>Duobus.</i>		

### *Pluraliter.*

*Nominativo Tres, Tria. Genitivo Trium. Dativo Tribus.*

*Accusativo Tres, Tria. Vocativo Tres, Tria. Abl. Tribus.*

*Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve, But Quatuor, Quinque, Sex, Septem, Octo, Novem, Decem, Undecim, Duodecim, Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Trédecim, Quatuórdecim, Quindecim, Séxdecim, Septémdecim, Octódecim, Nineteen, Twenty, Thirty, Forty, Fifty, Sixty, Novémdecim, Viginti, Triginta, Quadraginta, Quinquaginta, Sexaginta, Seventy, Eighty, Ninety, a Hundred, a Thousand.*

*Septuaginta, Octoginta, Nonaginta, Centum, Mille. All these Numeral Adjectives are only of the Plural Number, of every Gender, and undeclined. As,*

*Pluraliter. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc. Abl. Quatuor. &c.*

*Pluraliter. Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc. Abl. Mille.*

*Mille homines, a thousand Men; Bis mille homines, Two thousand Men; Ter mille Equites, Three thousand Horsemen; Ter aut quater mille agmina, Three or four thousand Troops; Classis mille navium, a Fleet of a thousand Ships.*

*The Substantive MILLE, a Thousand, is of the Neuter Gender, and thus declined.*

*Singulariter, Nom. Gen. Dat. Acc. Voc. Abl. Mille.*

*Pluraliter, Nom. Acc. Voc. Millia. Gen. Millium. Dat. & Abl. Millibus.*

*As, Mille hominum, a Thousand of Men; Duo millia hominum, Two thousand of Men; Tria millia Equitum, Three thousand of Horsemen; Tria aut quatuor millia agminum, Three or four thousand of Troops.*

*Here may be noted, that in using the Substantive Mille, you say, Duo aut tria millia hominum, Two or three thousand men. But in using the Adjective Mille, you say, Bis aut ter mille homines, that is, Twice or thrice a thousand men. Not Duo aut tres mille homines, because the two Adjectives Duo mille, or Tres mille, and the like, come not well together.*



## THERE ARE FIFTY PREPOSITIONS.

These One and Thirty Prepositions govern an Accusative Case.

Ad	To	Juxta	Beside, or Next to
Apud	At	Ob	For, or Because of
Ante	Before	Penes	In the power Penes me est, It is in my power.
Adversus	Against	Per	By, or Through
Adversum		Pone	Behind
Cis	On this side	Post	After
Citra		Præter	Beside, or Except
Circum	About	Propter	For, or Because of
Circa		Prope	Nigh, or Near to
Circiter		Secundum	According to
Contra	Against	Secus	By, or Along Secus viam, By the way side
Erga	Towards	Supra	Above Secus littus, along the shore
Extra	Without	Trans	Over (on the other side) Trans fluvium.
Intra	Within	Ultra	Beyond Trans montes.
Infra	Beneath	Versus	Towards
Inter	Between, or Among		

These Fourteen Prepositions govern an Ablative Case.

A, Ab, Abs	From, Of, or By	Palam	Openly. Palam populo, Before all the people
Abſque	Without	Præ	Before, or In Comparison.
Coram	Before, or In Pre-	Pro	For, or Because of
Cum	With. (ſence	Sine	Without Pectoribus tenus, Up to the breast. Sometimes a Dual Gen. A mento
De	Of, or Concerning.	Tenus	Up to, or Unto
E, Ex	Of, or Out of.		crurum tenus, From the chin unto the knees.

These Five Prepositions govern an Accusative, or an Ablative Case.

Clam	Privily	Super	Upon, or, Above.
In	Into or In	Sub	Under
		Subter	

*As Clam patrem, or Clam patre, but the Ablative is most usual.*

*So Subter mensam, or Subter menſa, but here the Accusative is most usual.*

The rest govern different cases in different significations: *As, In, into; that is, implying Motion into, or towards any Place, Time, or Thing, governs an Acc. as, In urbem eo, I go into the City; Cura in crastinum, Take care for to morrow; Amor in patriam, A love towards your Country. Reponere in Deos, To place among the Gods. Notum in vulgus, In cœnam emta.*

*In, In; that is, implying Being in, or Doing in any Place, Time, or Thing, governs an Abl. as, In Urbe habito, I dwell in the City; In promptu esse, To be in a readiness; In tempore veni, I came in time; In campis deambulo, I walk in the fields. In amicis habere. In primis esse.*

*Super, upon, hath an Acc. or Abl. as, Sedeo super gramen, or, super gramine, I sit upon the grass, but the Accusative is more usual.*

*Super, above, hath only an Acc. as, Super mille homines, Above a thousand men; Super viginti annos, Above twenty years; Super vires meas, Above my strength.*

*So Super implying some circumstance of time; as, Super cœnam occisus, Kill'd at Supper; Super vinum & epulas, at drinking and banquetting.*

*Also Super for Præter, or Ultra, hath (like them) an Acc. only; as, Super hæc omnia, Besides all these things; Super ripas effusus amnis, The River flowed beyond its Banks.*

*But Super for De, concerning, hath (like de) an Abl. as, Super hac re, Concerning this matter.*

*Sub, under, requires an Abl. as, Sub menſa, sub dio, sub nocte silenti, sub nomine pacis, yet Ovid says, sub amici fallere nomen.*

*Sub for paulo ante, or paulo post hath an Acc. only, as, Sub noctem, a little before night. Sub lucem, a little before day. So, Sub horam pugnae. Sub finem. Sub idem tempus, about the same time whilst a little before, or a little after. So Sub for Per; as, sub noctem cura recurſat.*

*Also Sub implying Motion towards any Place, or Thing, hath an Acc. as, Sub tectum, concedere, sub aspectum cadere, sub jugum mittere, sub imperium cogere, sub mœnia tendere. So, Subter with motion, Equo citatq subter murum advehitur. Livius. De his consule LINACRUM.*



## THERE ARE THREE PERSONS.

The First Person *Singular* is Ego, *I*. *Plural* is Nos, *We*.

The Second Person *Singular* is Tu, *Thou*. *Plural* is Vos, *Ye*.

The Third Person *Singular* is Ille, *He*. *Plural* is Illi, *They*.

<i>Singulariter.</i>			<i>Pluraliter.</i>			<i>Singulariter.</i>			<i>Pluraliter.</i>		
<i>Nom.</i>	Ego	I	Nos	(nostri	We	Tu	Thou	Vos	(vestri	Ye	
<i>Gen.</i>	Mei	of Me	Nostrium	vel	of Us	Tui	of Thee	Vestrum	vel	of You	
<i>Dat.</i>	Mihi	to Me	Nobis		to Us	Tibi	to Thee	Vobis		to You	
<i>Acc.</i>	Me	Me	Nos		Us	Te	Thee	Vos		You	
<i>Voc.</i>	Caret. wants.		Caret. wants.			Tu	ô Thou	Vos		ô Ye	
<i>Abl.</i>	Me	from Me	Nobis		from Us	Te	from Thee	Vobis		from You	

<i>Singulariter.</i>			<i>Pluraliter.</i>			<i>Singulariter.</i>			<i>Pluraliter.</i>		
<i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>		<i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>			<i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>		<i>Masc. Fem. Neut.</i>		
<i>N.</i>	Ille, Illa, Illud		Illi, Illæ, Illa			Hic, Hæc, Hoc	Hi, Hæ, Hæc		Hic, Hæc, Hoc		
<i>G.</i>	Illius		Illorum, Illarum, Illorum			Huius			Horum, Harum,		
<i>D.</i>	Illi		Illis			Huic			His (Horum		
<i>A.</i>	Illum, Illam, Illud		Illos, Illas, Illa			Hunc, Hanc, Hoc			Hos, Has, Hæc		
<i>V.</i>	Caret. wants.		Caret. wants.			Caret. wants.			Caret. wants.		
<i>A.</i>	Illo, Illâ, Illo		Illis			Hoc, Hâc, Hoc			His		

## Of the CONJUGATION of VERBS.

There are *Four Moods*.

The Indicative.    The Imperative.  
\* or Subjunctive.    The Potential\*.    The Infinitive.

There are *Five Tenses*.\*

\* Or five ways of expressing the differences of Time.

<i>Time present.</i>	The Present Tense.	I Do	The time that now is
<i>Time past.</i>	{ The Preterimperfect Tense	I Did	The time that was.
	{ The Preterperfect Tense	I Have	The time that hath bin
	{ The Preterpluperfect Tense	I Had	The time that had bin
<i>Time to come.</i>	The Future Tense	I Shall, or will	The time that shall be
			Here are three several ways of expressing Time past; which make three distinct Tenses.

There are *Four Conjugations*.

The First Conjugation forms O, as, âre. âvi. âtum.

As, Amo, amas, amâre. Amâvi. Amâtum. To Love.

The Second Conjugation forms Eo, es, ěre. uĩ. ĩtum.

As, Habeo, habes, haběre. Habui. Habĩtum. To Have.

The Third Conjugation forms O, ĩs, ěre. i. um.

As, Lego, legĩs, legěre. Legi. Lectum. To Read.

The Fourth Conjugation forms Io, is, ĩre. ĩvi, ĩtum.

As, Audio, audis, audĩre. Audivi. Auditum. To Hear.

In every Tense the Verb hath Three several Endings in each Number,  
which in order answer to the Three Persons. As,

*Singulariter* { Ego Amo, I love. Tu amas, Thou lovest. Ille amat, He loveth.

*Pluraliter* { Nos amamus, We love. Vos amatis, Ye love. Illi amant, They love.

*Singulariter* { Ego Sum, I am. Tu es, Thou art. Ille est, He is.

*Pluraliter* { Nos sumus, We are. Vos estis, Ye are. Illi sunt, They are.

And so in every Tense Ego, Tu, and Ille : Nos, Vos, and Illi are to be understood.

*The Verb Substantive SUM, I AM, with his Compounds is thus formed.*

Sum, es: Fui: Esse: Futurus to be.

Possum, potes: Potui: Posse to be able.

# INDICATIVUS MODUS.

## Tempus Præsens.

<i>Singulariter.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
{ Sum I am.	{ Possum I am able.	{ Profum. I am	{ Præsum. I am
{ Es Thou art.	{ Potes &c.	{ Prodēs help-	{ Præes. Over, or
{ Est He is.	{ Poteſt	{ Prodeſt. ful.	{ Præeſt. Afore.
<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
{ Sūmus We are.	{ Pōsūmus.	{ Prōsūmus.	{ Præsūmus.
{ Eſtis Ye are.	{ Poteſtis.	{ Prodeſtis.	{ Præeſtis.
{ Sunt They are.	{ Poſſunt.	{ Proſunt.	{ Præsunt.

## Tempus Præteritum Imperfectum.

<i>Singulariter.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
{ Eram I was.	{ Pōtēram.	{ Prōdēram	{ Præeram
{ Eras Thou wert.	{ Pōtēras.	{ Prōdēras	{ Præeras
{ Erat He was.	{ Pōtērat.	{ Prōdērat	{ Præerat
<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
{ Erāmus We were	{ Potērāmus	{ Proderāmus	{ Præerāmus
{ Erātis Ye were	{ Potērātis	{ Proderātis	{ Præerātis
{ Erant They were	{ Pōtērant	{ Prōdērant	{ Præerant

## Tempus Præteritum Perfectum.

<i>Singulariter.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
{ Fui I have bin	{ Pōtui	{ Prōfui	{ Præfui
{ Fuisti Thou haſt bin	{ Potuiſti	{ Profuiſti	{ Præfuiſti
{ Fuit He hath bin	{ Pōtuit	{ Prōfuit	{ Præfuit
<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
{ Fūimus We have bin	{ Potūimus	{ Profūimus	{ Præfūimus
{ Fuistis Ye have bin	{ Potuiſtis	{ Profuiſtis	{ Præfuiſtis
{ Fuērunt They have bin	{ Potuērunt vel	{ Profuērunt vel	{ Præfuērunt, vel
{ vel fuere.	{ Potuere	{ Profuere	{ Præfuere

## Tempus Præteritum Plusquamperfectum.

<i>Singulariter.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
{ Fūeram I had bin	{ Potuēram	{ Profuēram	{ Præfuēram
{ Fūeras Thou hadſt bin	{ Potuēras	{ Profuēras	{ Præfuēras
{ Fūerat He had bin	{ Potuērat	{ Profuērat	{ Præfuērat
<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
{ Fuērāmus We had bin	{ Potuērāmus	{ Profuērāmus	{ Præfuērāmus
{ Fuērātis Ye had bin	{ Potuērātis	{ Profuērātis	{ Præfuērātis
{ Fūerant They had bin	{ Potuērant	{ Profuērant	{ Præfuērant

## Tempus Futurum.

<i>Singulariter.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
{ Ero I ſhall, or will be	{ Pōtēro	{ Prōdēro	{ Præero
{ Eris Thou ſhalt, or wilt be	{ Pōtēris	{ Prōdēris	{ Præeris
{ Erit He ſhall, or wil be	{ Pōtērit	{ Prōdērit	{ Præerit
<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
{ Erīmus We ſhal, or will be	{ Potērīmus	{ Proderīmus	{ Præerīmus
{ Erītis Te ſhall, or will be	{ Potērītis	{ Proderītis	{ Præerītis
{ Erunt They ſhal, or wil be	{ Pōtērunt	{ Prōdērunt	{ Præerunt

The Imperative Mood  
wants the first person  
in both Numbers.

# IMPERATIVUS MODUS

Imperativus Modus pri-  
mâ Personâ caret in utro-  
que Numero.

## Tempus Præsens.

<i>Singulariter.</i>			<i>Singulariter.</i>			<i>Singulariter.</i>		
Es	} <i>Be thou. Esto</i>	} <i>Be he, or let him be</i>	Prodes	} Prodesto		Præes	} Præesto	
Esto			Prodesto			Præesto		
<i>Pluraliter.</i>			<i>Pluraliter.</i>			<i>Pluraliter.</i>		
Este	} <i>Be ye. Sunt</i>	} <i>Be they, or let them be</i>	Prodeste	} Profunto		Præeste	} Præsun-	(to
Estote			Prodestote			Præestote		

## POTENTIALIS MODUS. †

† Or Subjunctivus with cùm, or si.  
Also Optativus with Utinam.

\* Priscè Siem, lies,  
siet. Pl. Sient.

## Tempus Præsens.

<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
{ Sim *	<i>I may be</i>	{ Possim	{ Prosim	{ Præsim
{ Sis	<i>Thou mayst be</i>	{ Possis	{ Prosis	{ Præsis
{ Sit	<i>He may be</i>	{ Possit	{ Profit	{ Præsit
<i>Pluraliter.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
{ Simus	<i>We may be</i>	{ Possimus	{ Prosimus	{ Præsimus
{ Sitis	<i>Ye may be</i>	{ Possitis	{ Prositis	{ Præsitis
{ Sint	<i>They may be</i>	{ Possint	{ Profint	{ Præfint

## Tempus Præteritum Imperfectum.

<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
{ Essem	<i>I might be</i>	{ Posssem	{ Prodessem	{ Præessem
{ Esset	<i>Thou mightest be</i>	{ Posses	{ prodeses	{ præeses
{ Esset	<i>He might be</i>	{ Possit	{ prodeset	{ præeset
<i>Pluraliter.</i>		<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
{ Essemus	<i>We might be</i>	{ Possēmus	{ Prodessemus	{ præessemus
{ Essetis	<i>Ye might be</i>	{ Possētis	{ prodesētis	{ præesētis
{ Essent	<i>They might be</i>	{ Possent	{ prodesent	{ præesent

## Tempus Præteritum Perfectum:

<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
{ Fúërim	<i>I might have bin</i>	{ Potuërim		{ Profuërim		{ Præfúërim	
{ Fúëris	<i>Thou mightst have bin</i>	{ potuëris		{ profuëris		{ præfúëris	
{ Fúërit	<i>He might have bin</i>	{ potuërit		{ profuërit		{ præfúërit	
<i>Pluraliter.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
{ Fuërimus	<i>We might have bin</i>	{ Potuërimus		{ Profuërimus		{ Præfuërimus	
{ Fuëritis	<i>Ye might have bin</i>	{ potuëritis		{ profuëritis		{ præfuëritis	
{ Fúërint	<i>They might have bin</i>	{ potuërint		{ profuërint		{ præfúërint	

## Tempus Præteritum Plusquamperfectum.

<i>Singulariter.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
{ Fuifsem	<i>I might had bin</i>	{ Potuifsem	{ Profuifsem	{ Præfuifsem
{ Fuifses	<i>Thou mightst had bin</i>	{ potuifses	{ profuifses	{ præfuifses
{ Fuifset	<i>He might had bin</i>	{ potuifset	{ profuifset	{ præfuifset
<i>Pluraliter.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
{ Fuifsēmus	<i>We might had bin</i>	{ potuifsēmus	{ profuifsēmus	{ præfuifsēmus
{ Fuifsētis	<i>Ye might had bin</i>	{ potuifsētis	{ profuifsētis	{ præfuifsētis
{ Fuifsent	<i>They might had bin</i>	{ potuifsent	{ profuifsent	{ præfuifsent

# Tempus Futurum.

Singulariter.		Singular.		Singular.		Singular.	
{ Fúero	I shall have bin	{ potúero	{ profúero	{ præfúero	{ præfúero	{ præfúero	{ præfúero
{ Fúeris	Thou shalt have bin	{ potúeris	{ profúeris	{ præfúeris	{ præfúeris	{ præfúeris	{ præfúeris
{ Fúerit	He shall have bin	{ potúerit	{ profúerit	{ præfúerit	{ præfúerit	{ præfúerit	{ præfúerit
Pluraliter.		Plural.		Plural.		Plural.	
{ Fuërimus	We shall have bin	{ potuërimus	{ profuërimus	{ præfuërimus	{ præfuërimus	{ præfuërimus	{ præfuërimus
{ Fuëritis	Ye shall have bin	{ potuëritis	{ profuëritis	{ præfuëritis	{ præfuëritis	{ præfuëritis	{ præfuëritis
{ Fúerint	They shall have bin	{ potuërint	{ profuërint	{ præfuërint	{ præfuërint	{ præfuërint	{ præfuërint

## INFINITIVUS MODUS.

### Tempus Præsens & Imperfectum.

Esse To be < Posse to be able < Prodesse to be helpful < Præesse to be over.

### Tempus Præteritum Perfectum & Plusquamperfectum.

Fuisse To have or had bin < Potuisse < Profuisse < Præfuisse.

† Futurum esse implies quod erit. Tempus Futurum Futurum fuisse, quod fuisset.

Fore, seu futurum { Esse † { To be } Pro- { Esse † { Præ- { Esse † { Fore is sel-  
 vel { here- } futu- { vel { futu- { vel { dom used in  
 { Fuisse { after. } rum { fuisse { rum { fuisse } composition.

### Participium Futuri Temporis

Futūrus, futūra, futūrum. Future. < Profutūrus < Præfutūrus.

The Compounds of Sum are formed like Sum. As Absum, to be absent. Adsum, to be present, Insum, to be in. Intersum, to be between. Obsum, to be hurtful. Desum, to be wanting. Præsum, to be over. Prosum, to be helpful. Subsum, to be under. Supersum, to be remaining. Only Prosum interposes D between O and E. As Prodes, prodest, proderam. Prodero, Prodessem, prodesse.

Potsum is compounded of the Adjective Potis, able; and Sum, I am, by leaving out the IS in Potis, and by changing the T into S when S follows. So from Potis-sum is made Potsum by leaving out IS; and from Potsum is made Possum by changing T into S Euphonia gratiâ.

But Possem, posse are made by Syncope for potessem, potesse. In the rest T and E remain entire, as Potes, potest, potestis, poteram, potero, &c. For Potises, potisest, potisestis, potiseram, potisero, leaving out IS in Potis;

In Potui is excluded both the IS of Potis, and the F of Fui; Thus, Potis-fui, potfui, potui, Euphonia gratiâ. The like in Potueram, potuerim, potuissem, potuero, potuisse.

Fui is the Preterperfect tense of the old Verb Fuo, I am, which is the same with the Greek Verb *φύω*, nascor, Fio: And from Fui are regularly formed Fueram, fuerim, fuisset, fuero, fuisset.

Futurus supposes the Supine Futum: as if the ancient formation were Fuo, fuis, fuere; Fui, futum: And there yet remains among the more ancient Authors, from Fuo, in the Potential Mood Fuam, fuas, fuat, plural. Fuant. And from Fuerem & fuere is made Forem, & fore.

Sum with its other Persons and derivative Tenses is wholly Greek, but yet much changed by several corruptions of Speech. Sum is supposed to be made from the *ἄσσω*, I am, preposing S, like as Semis from *ἡμισυ*, Si from *εἰ*. But because (according to Varro) Sum was anciently Esūm, est, esumus, estis, esunt. So (Cicero 3. de leg.) Esunto for sunt: therefore it rather seems that Sum, first Esūm or Esom came from *ἔσσωμαι*, likewise Esunt from *ἔσσωμαι* the Latines often changing the signification of the Greek Tenses; as here the future into the Present.

Es, est, estis from *ἔστω*, *ἔστω*, *ἔστω*, is manifest. Only *ἔστω* per Syncope makes is or es short. Eram & Ero were anciently Esam & Eso, the later Romans changing S into R, as Furii, Papirii, were first Fursii, Papisii. Eso is the same with the Greek *ἔσσω*, (from whence is *ἔσσωμαι*) the Latines using Eso like the Greek in the future Tense, but Esom or Esūm in the present.

In like manner Superes was anciently used for Superero: S geminato; as *ὑπερῶμαι* for *ὑπερῶμαι*.

From Eso was made the Latine termination of the Preterimperfect tense Esam, as afterwards from Ero was Eram. Thus from Esūm and Fuo is made the whole Formation of Sum.



FORMA ACTIVA QUATUOR CONJUGATIONUM.  
THE ACTIVE FORM OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

*A Synopsis of the principal parts in the Formation of Verbs.*

1. Amo, amas, amare. Amavi, Amatum. To love.
2. Doceo, doces, docere. Docui, Doctum. To teach.
3. Lego, legis, legere. Legi, Lectum. To read.
4. Audio, audis, audire. Audiui, Auditum. To hear.

INDICATIVUS MODUS

FORMA.			Tempus Præsens. EXEMPLUM				
			<i>I do.</i>	<i>Thou doest.</i>	<i>He doth.</i>		
o	as	at	Singulariter	Amo	amas	amat	Love. Teach. Reade. Hear.
eo	es	et		Doceo	doces	docet	
o	is	it		Lëgo	lëgis	lëgit	
io	is	it		Audio	audis	audit	
			<i>We do.</i>	<i>Ye do.</i>	<i>They do.</i>		
āmus	ātis	ant	Pluraliter	Amamus	amatis	amant	Love. Teach. Reade. Hear.
ēmus	ētis	ent		Docemus	docetis	docent	
īmus	ītis	unt		Lëgimus	lëgitis	lëgunt	
īmus	ītis	iunt		Audimus	auditis	audiunt	
Tempus Præteritum Imperfectum.							
			<i>I did.</i>	<i>Thou didst.</i>	<i>He did.</i>		
ābam	ābas	ābat	Singulariter	Amabam	amabas	amabat	Love. Teach. Reade. Hear.
ēbam	ēbas	ēbat		Docebam	docebas	docebat	
ēbam	ēbas	ēbat		Legebam	legebas	legebat	
īēbam	īēbas	īēbat		Audiebam	Audiebas	audiebat	
			<i>We did.</i>	<i>Ye did.</i>	<i>They did.</i>		
ābāmus	ābātis	ābant	Pluraliter	Amabamus	amabatis	amabant	Love. Teach. Reade. Hear.
ēbāmus	ēbātis	ēbant		Docebamus	docebatis	docebant	
ēbāmus	ēbātis	ēbant		Legebamus	legebatis	legebant	
īēbāmus	īēbātis	īēbant		Audiebamus	audiebatis	audiebant	
Tempus Præteritum Perfectum.							
			<i>I have.</i>	<i>Thou hast.</i>	<i>He hath.</i>		
āvi	āvisti	āvit	Singulariter	Amavi	amavisti	amavit	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.
ūi	ūisti	ūit		Docui	docuisti	docuit	
i	isti	it		Lëgi	lëgisti	lëgit	
īvi	īvisti	īvit		Audiui	audivisti	audivit	
			<i>We have</i>	<i>Ye have.</i>	<i>They have.</i>		
			<i>vel re</i>		<i>vel re</i>		
āvīmus	āvistis	āvērunt	Pluraliter	Amavimus	amavistis	amaverunt	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.
ūīmus	ūistis	ūērunt		Docuimus	docuistis	docuerunt	
īmus	īstis	ērunt		Lëgimus	lëgistis	lëgerunt	
īvīmus	īvistis	īvērunt		Audivimus	audivistis	audiverunt	
			<i>vel re</i>		<i>vel re</i>		

FORMA



# FORMA PASSIVA QUATUOR CONJUGATIONUM.

## THE PASSIVE FORM OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

1. Amor, amaris vel amare : Amari : Amatus sum vel fui. To be loved.
2. Doceor, doceris vel docere : Doceri : Doctus sum vel fui. To be taught.
3. Legor, légeris vel légere : Legi : Lectus sum vel fui. To be read.
4. Audior, audiris vel audire : Audiri : Auditus sum vel fui. To be heard.

### INDICATIVUS MODUS.

#### Tempus Præsens.

#### FORMA

#### EXEMPLUM.

				<i>I am</i>	<i>Thou art</i>	<i>He is</i>	
or	āris vel āre	ātur	Singulariter	Amor	amaris vel re,	amatur	Loved.
eor	ēris vel ēre	ētur		Doceor	doceris vel re,	docetur	Taught.
or	ēris vel ēre	itur		Legor	légeris vel re,	légitur	Read.
ior	īris vel īre	itur		Audior	audiris vel re,	auditur	Heard.
				<i>We are</i>	<i>Ye are</i>	<i>They are</i>	
āmur	āmīni	antur	Pluraliter	Amamur	amamini	amantur	Loved.
ēmur	ēmīni	entur		Docemur	docemini	docentur	Taught.
īmur	īmīni	untur		Legimur	legimini	leguntur	Read.
īmur	īmīni	iuntur		Audimur	audimini	audiuntur	Heard.

#### Tempus Præteritum Imperfectum.

				<i>I was</i>	<i>Thou wert</i>	<i>He was</i>	
ābar	ābāris vel re	ābātur	Singulariter	Amabar	amabaris vel re,	amabatur	Loved.
ēbar	ēbāris vel re	ēbātur		Docebar	docebaris vel re,	docebatur	Taught.
ēbar	ēbāris vel re	ēbātur		Legebar	legebaris vel re,	legebatur	Read.
īēbar	īēbāris vel re	īēbātur		Audiebar	audiebaris vel re,	audiebatur	Heard.
				<i>We were</i>	<i>Ye were</i>	<i>They were</i>	
ābāmur	ābāmīni	ābantur	Pluraliter	Amabamur	amabamini	amabantur	Loved.
ēbāmur	ēbāmīni	ēbantur		Docebamur	docebamini	docebantur	Taught.
ēbāmur	ēbāmīni	ēbantur		Legebamur	legebamini	legebantur	Read.
īēbāmur	īēbāmīni	īēbantur		Audiebamur	audiebamini	audiebantur	Heard.

#### Tempus Præteritum Perfectum.

				<i>I have bin</i>	<i>Thou hast bin</i>	<i>He hath bin</i>	
The Passive Conjugations want the Preterperfect tense and all the other tenses, which are derived from it. But they are supplied by the participle of the preteritense, and the verb Sum.	Singulariter	(Amatus, a, um)	Sum		es	est	Loved.
		(Doctus, a, um)	vel		vel	vel	Taught.
		(Lectus, a, um)					Read.
		(Auditus, a, um)	Fui	fuiſti	fuit		Heard.
			<i>We have bin</i>	<i>Ye have bin</i>	<i>They have bin</i>		
	Pluraliter	(Amati, æ, a)	Sumus	estis	sunt		Loved.
		(Docti, æ, a)	vel	vel	vel		Taught.
		(Lecti, æ, a)	Fuimus	fuiſtis	fuerunt		Read.
		(Auditi, æ, a)			vel re		Heard.

And are varied by genders and numbers answerable to the gender and number of the substantive. And therefore this kind of formation is a *Syntax*, or Construction of words together, and not a single Tense.

## Conjugationes Activa.

### Tempus Præteritum Plusquamperfectum.

#### FORMA.

<i>āveram</i>	<i>āveras</i>	<i>āverat</i>	} Singulariter	<i>I had.</i>	<i>Thou hadst.</i>	<i>He had</i>	} Loved.
<i>ūeram</i>	<i>ūeras</i>	<i>ūerat</i>		<i>Amaveram</i>	<i>amaveras</i>	<i>amaverat</i>	
<i>ēram</i>	<i>ēras</i>	<i>ērat</i>		<i>Docueram</i>	<i>docueras</i>	<i>docuerat</i>	
<i>īveram</i>	<i>īveras</i>	<i>īverat</i>		<i>Legeram</i>	<i>legeras</i>	<i>legerat</i>	
			} Singulariter	<i>Audiveram</i>	<i>audiveras</i>	<i>audiverat</i>	} Heard.
				<i>We had</i>	<i>Te had</i>	<i>They had</i>	
<i>āverāmus</i>	<i>āverātis</i>	<i>āverant</i>		<i>Amaveramus</i>	<i>amaveratis</i>	<i>amaverant</i>	
<i>ūerāmus</i>	<i>ūerātis</i>	<i>ūerant</i>		<i>Docueramus</i>	<i>docueratis</i>	<i>docuerant</i>	
<i>ērāmus</i>	<i>ērātis</i>	<i>ērant</i>	} Pluraliter	<i>Legeramus</i>	<i>legeratis</i>	<i>legerant</i>	} Read.
<i>īverāmus</i>	<i>īverātis</i>	<i>īverant</i>		<i>Audiveramus</i>	<i>audiveratis</i>	<i>audiverant</i>	

### Tempus Futurum.

<i>ābo</i>	<i>ābis</i>	<i>ābit</i>	} Singulariter	<i>I ſhal or wil</i>	<i>Thou ſhalt or wilt</i>	<i>He ſhal or wil</i>	} Love.
<i>ēbo</i>	<i>ēbis</i>	<i>ēbit</i>		<i>Amabo</i>	<i>amabis</i>	<i>amabit</i>	
<i>am</i>	<i>es</i>	<i>et</i>		<i>Docebo</i>	<i>docebis</i>	<i>docebit</i>	
<i>īam</i>	<i>ies</i>	<i>iet</i>		<i>Legam</i>	<i>leges</i>	<i>leget</i>	
			} Singulariter	<i>Audiam</i>	<i>audies</i>	<i>audiet</i>	} Hear.
<i>ābimus</i>	<i>ābītis</i>	<i>ābunt</i>		<i>We ſhal or wil</i>	<i>Ye ſhal or wil</i>	<i>They ſhal or wil</i>	
<i>ēbimus</i>	<i>ēbītis</i>	<i>ēbunt</i>		<i>Amabimus</i>	<i>amabitis</i>	<i>amabunt</i>	
<i>ēmus</i>	<i>ētis</i>	<i>ent</i>		<i>Docebimus</i>	<i>docebitis</i>	<i>docebunt</i>	
<i>īemus</i>	<i>īētis</i>	<i>ient</i>	} Pluraliter	<i>Legemus</i>	<i>legetis</i>	<i>legent</i>	} Reade.
				<i>Audiemus</i>	<i>audietis</i>	<i>audient</i>	

## IMPERATIVUS MODUS.

### Tempus Præſens.

\* or let him love, teach, reade, hear.  
† or let them love, teach, reade, hear.

#### FORMA.

	<i>Thou</i>	<i>* He</i>		<i>Ye</i>	<i>† They</i>					
Sing. Love	{ Ama	Amato	Pl.	{ Amate	Amanto	{ ā	āto	Pl.	{ āte	anto
	{ Amato			{ Amatote		{ āto			{ ātote	
Sing. Teach	{ Doce	Doceto	Pl.	{ Docete	Docento	{ ē	ēto	Pl.	{ ēte	ento
	{ Doceto			{ Docetote		{ ēto			{ ētote	
Sing. Reade	{ Lege	Légito	Pl.	{ Légite	Legunto	{ ē	ito	Pl.	{ ite	unto
	{ Légito			{ Legitote		{ ito			{ itote	
Sing. Hear	{ Audi	Audito	Pl.	{ Audite	(to) Audiun-	{ ī	ito	Pl.	{ ite	iunto
	{ Audito			{ Auditote		{ ito			{ itote	

The Imperative Mood wants the first person in both Numbers : But

Note, that the Present Tense of the Potential Mood is also taken by some Grammarians for the Present of the Imperative, as *amet*, let him love, *amemus*, let us love, *ament*, let them love, and the like, So *desinas*, desist, *taceas*, hold thy peace, &c. But this manner of speaking is rather Permissive, Concessive, Hortative, than Imperative. And there is understood *Fac*, *vide*, *opto*, *oro*, *volo*, *rogo*, *quæro*, or such like words, together with the Conjunction *ut*, As *Sis memor* implies, *Fac*, or *vide*, &c. *ut sis memor*. Tempus

## Conjugationes Passivæ.

### Tempus Præteritum Plusquamperfectum.

		<i>I had bin</i>	<i>Thou hadst bin</i>	<i>He had bin</i>	
Singulariter	Amatus, a, um	eram	eras	erat	Loved.
	Doctus, a, um	vel	vel	vel	Taught.
	Lectus, a, um	vel	vel	vel	Read.
	Auditus, a, um	Fueram	fueras	fuerat	Heard.
		<i>We had bin</i>	<i>Ye had bin</i>	<i>They had bin</i>	
Pluraliter	Amati, æ, a	eramus	eratis	erant	Loved.
	Docti, æ, a	vel	vel	vel	Taught.
	Lecti, æ, a	vel	vel	vel	Read.
	Auditi, æ, a	Fueramus	fueratis	fuerant	Heard.

### Tempus Futurum.

#### FORMA

		<i>I shal or wil be,</i>	<i>Thou shalt or wilt be,</i>	<i>He shal or wil be</i>	
ābor	āberis vel re, ābitur	Singulariter	Amabor	amaberis vel re, amabitur	Loved.
ēbor	ēberis vel re, ēbitur		Docebor	doceberis vel re, docebitur	Taught.
ar	ēris vel re, ētur		Legar	legeris vel re, legetur	Read.
īar	īeris vel re, iētur		Audiar	audieris vel re, audietur	Heard.
			<i>We shal or wil be,</i>	<i>Ye shal or wil be,</i>	<i>They shal or wil be</i>
ābimur	ābimīni ābuntur	Pluraliter	Amabimur	amabimīni amabuntur	Loved.
ēbimur	ēbimīni ēbuntur		Docebimur	docebimīni docebuntur	Taught.
ēmur	ēmīni entur		Legemur	legemīni legentur	Read.
iēmur	iēmīni ientur		Audiemur	audiemīni audientur	Heard.

## IMPERATIVIVS MODUS.

### Tempus Præsens.

#### FORMA.

\* or let him be  
† or let them be

		<i>Be thou,</i>	<i>* Be he</i>	<i>Be ye</i>	<i>† Be they</i>	
āre	ātor	Pl. āmīni	Amare	Amator	Pl. Amamini	Loved.
ātor		āmīnor	Amator		Amaminor	
ēre	ētor	Pl. ēmīni	Docere	Docetor	Pl. Docemini	Taught.
ētor		ēmīnor	Docetor		Doceminor	
ēre	ītor	Pl. īmīni	Légere	Légitor	Pl. Legimini	Read.
ītor		īmīnor	Légitor		Legiminor	
īre	ītor	Pl. īmīni	Audire	Auditor	Pl. Audimini	Heard.
ītor		īmīnor	Auditor		Audiminor	

Here also the Potential Mood is used Imperatively; as ametur, let him be loved, amemur, let us be loved, amentur, let them be loved, &c. This Mood likewise even in its proper formation is used as Postulative or Precative both in the active and passive form; as Misericordia mei, have mercy on me. Misa mihi causas memora.

### POTEN-

† Or Subjuncti-  
vus Modus with  
cum or si. Also  
Optativus with  
utinam.

## Conjugationes Activa.

### † POTENTIALIS MODUS.

#### Tempus Praesens.

The Potential Mood is expounded  
by Possum, volo, debeo, in English  
by may or can in the present tense,  
and by might or could, would, or  
should in the other tenses.

#### FORMA.

FORMA.				<i>I may</i>	<i>Thou mayst</i>	<i>He may</i>		
em	es	et	} <i>Singulariter</i>	Amem	ames	amet	} <i>Singulariter</i>	
eam	eas	eat		Doceam	doceas	doceat		Love.
am	as	at		Legam	legas	legat		Teach.
iam	ias	iat		Audiam	audias	audiat		Reade.
				<i>We may</i>	<i>Ye may</i>	<i>They may</i>		
emus	etis	ent	} <i>Pluraliter</i>	Amemus	ametis	ament	} <i>Pluraliter</i>	
eamus	eatis	eant		Doceamus	doceatis	doceant		Love.
amus	atis	ant		Legamus	legatis	legant		Teach.
iamus	iat	iant		Audiamus	audiat	audiant		Reade.
							Hear.	

#### Tempus Praeteritum Imperfectum.

			<i>I might</i>			<i>Thou mightst</i>			<i>He might</i>		
ārem	āres	āret	} <i>Singulariter</i>	Amarem	amares	amaret	} <i>Singulariter</i>	doceres	doceret	} <i>Singulariter</i>	Love.
ērem	ēres	ēret		Docerem	doceres	doceret		legeres	legeret		Teach.
ĕrem	ĕres	ĕret		Legerem	legeres	legeret		audires	audiret		Reade.
īrem	īres	īret		Audirem	audires	audiret					Hear.
			<i>We might</i>			<i>Ye might</i>			<i>They might</i>		
ārēmus	ārētis	ārent	} <i>Pluraliter</i>	Amaremus	amaretis	amarent	} <i>Pluraliter</i>	doceretis	docerent	} <i>Pluraliter</i>	Love.
ērēmus	ērētis	ērent		Doceremus	doceretis	docerent		legeretis	legerent		Teach.
ĕrēmus	ĕrētis	ĕrent		Legeremus	legeretis	legerent		audiretis	audirent		Reade.
īrēmus	īrētis	īrent		Audiremus	audiretis	audirent					Hear.

#### Tempus Praeteritum Perfectum.

			<i>I might have</i>			<i>Thou mightst have</i>			<i>He might have</i>		
āvērim	āvēris	āvērit	} Singulariter	Amaverim	amaveris	amaverit	} Singulariter	docueris	docuerit	} Singulariter	Loved.
ūērim	ūēris	ūērit		Docuerim	docueris	docuerit		legeris	legerit		Taught.
ērim	ēris	ērit		Legerim	legeris	legerit		audiveris	audiverit		Read.
īvērim	īvēris	īvērit		Audiverim	audiveris	audiverit					Heard.
			<i>We might have</i>			<i>Ye might have</i>			<i>They might have</i>		
āvērimus	āvēritis	āvērint	} Pluraliter	Amaverimus	amaveritis	amaverint	} Pluraliter	docueritis	docuerint	} Pluraliter	Loved.
ūērimus	ūēritis	ūērint		Docuerimus	docueritis	docuerint		legeritis	legerint		Taught.
ērimus	ēritis	ērint		Legerimus	legeritis	legerint		audiveritis	audiverint		Read.
īvērimus	īvēritis	īvērint		Audiverimus	audiveritis	audiverint					Heard.

#### Tempus Praeteritum Plusquamperfectum.

			I might had			Thou mightst had			He might had		
āvissēm	āvisses	āvisset	} Singulariter	Amāvissēm	amāvisses	amāvisset	} Singulariter	docuisses	docuisset	} Singulariter	Loved.
ūissēm	ūisses	ūisset		Docuissēm	docuisses	docuisset		legisses	legisset		Taught.
issēm	isses	isset		Legissēm	legisses	legisset		audivisses	audivisset		Read.
īvissēm	īvisses	īvisset		Audivissēm	audivisses	audivisset					Heard.
			We might had			Ye might had			They might had		
āvissēmūs	āvissētis	āvissent	} Pluraliter	Amāvissēmūs	amāvissetis	amāvissent	} Pluraliter	docuissetis	docuissent	} Pluraliter	Loved.
ūissēmūs	ūissētis	ūissent		Docuissēmūs	docuissetis	docuissent		legissetis	legissent		Taught.
īssēmūs	īssētis	īssent		Legissēmūs	legissetis	legissent		audivissetis	audivissent		Read.
īvissēmūs	īvissētis	īvissent		Audivissēmūs	audivissetis	audivissent					Heard.

Tempus



# Conjugationes Passivæ.

## POTENTIALIS MODUS.

### Tempus Præsens.

#### FORMA.

er	ēris vel ēre	ētur	Singulariter	I may be	Thou mayst be	He may be		
ear	eāris vel eāre	eātur		(Amer	ameris vel re,	ametur		Loved.
ar	āris vel āre	atur		Docear	docearis vel re,	doceatur		Taught.
iar	iāris vel iāre	iātur		Legar	legaris vel re,	legatur		Read.
				(Audiar	audiaris vel re,	audiatur		Heard.
ēmur	ēmini	entur	Pluraliter	We may be	Ye may be	They may be		
eāmur	eāmini	eantur		(Amemur	amemini	amentur		Loved.
āmur	āmini	antur		Doceamur	doceamini	doceantur		Taught.
iāmur	iāmini	iāntur		Legamur	legamini	legantur		Read.
				(Audiamur	audiamini	audiantur		Heard.

### Tempus Præteritum Imperfectum.

ārer	ārēris vel re,	āretur	Singulariter	I might be	Thou mightst be	He might be		
ērer	ērēris vel re,	ēretur		(Amarer	amareris vel re,	amaretur		Loved.
ērer	ērēris vel re,	ēretur		Docerer	docereris vel re,	doceretur		Taught.
īrer	irēris vel re,	īretur		Legerer	legereris vel re,	legeretur		Read.
				(Audirer	audireris vel re,	audiretur		Heard.
ārēmur	ārēmini	ārentur	Pluraliter	We might be	Ye might be	They might be		
ērēmur	ērēmini	ērentur		(Amaremur	amaremini	amarentur		Loved.
ērēmur	ērēmini	ērentur		Doceremur	doceremini	docerentur		Taught.
ērēmur	ērēmini	ērentur		Legeremur	legeremini	legerentur		Read.
īrēmur	īrēmini	īrentur		(Audiremur	audiremini	audirentur		Heard.

### Tempus Præteritum Perfectum.

Singulariter	(Amatus, a, um)	Sim	I might have bin	Thou mightst have bin	He might have bin		
	(Doctus, a, um)	Sis					Loved.
	(Lectus, a, um)	vel		vel	vel		Taught.
	(Auditus, a, um)	Fuerim		Fueris	Fuerit		Read.
Pluraliter	(Amati, æ, a)	Sintus	We might have bin	Ye might have bin	They might have bin		
	(Docti, æ, a)	Sitis					Loved.
	(Lecti, æ, a)	vel		vel	vel		Taught.
	(Auditi, æ, a)	Fuērīmus		Fuērītis	Fuērīnt		Read.
							Heard.

### Tempus Præteritum Plusquamperfectum.

Singulariter	(Auditus a, um)	Essem	I might had bin	Thou mightst had bin	He might had bin		
	(Doctus a, um)	esses					Loved.
	(Lectus a, um)	vel		vel	vel		Taught.
	(Auditus a, um)	Fuissem		fuiſſes	fuiſſet		Read.
Pluraliter	(Amati æ, a)	Essemus	We might had bin	Ye might had bin	They might had bin		
	(Docti æ, a)	essetis					Loved.
	(Lecti æ, a)	vel		vel	vel		Taught.
	(Auditi æ, a)	Fuiſſemus		fuiſſetis	fuiſſent		Read.
							Heard.

† Futurum Perfectum, seu  
Exactum, quod ex Præte-  
riti & Futuri significatione  
conficitur, ut, Cum rure

\* vel rim **FORMA.**

avēro \* avēris avērit  
ūēro \* ūēris ūērit  
ēro \* ēris ērit  
ivēro \* ivēris ivērit.

## Conjugationes Actiue

### Tempus Futurum. †

rediero, veniam ad te.  
When I shall have returned  
from the Country, I will  
come to thee.

	I shall have	Thou shalt have	He shall have	
Singulariter	Amavero	amaveris	amaverit	Loved.
	Docuero	docueris	docuerit	Taught.
	Légero	legeris	legerit	Read.
	Audiuero	audiveris	audiverit	Heard.

	We shall have	Ye shall have	They shall have	
Pluraliter	Amaverimus	amaveritis	amaverint	Loved.
	Docuerimus	docueritis	docuerint	Taught.
	Legerimus	legeritis	legerint	Read.
	Audiverimus	audiveritis	audiverint	Heard.

The Future in Ro was sometimes changed into Aſſo of the first Conjugation, and into Eſſo of the second. As, from Amavero, per Syncope, Amāro, and by changing R into SS; is made Amāſſo, ſſis, ſſit, Plural, ſſimus, ſſitis, ſſint. Thus Expugnāſſo, Cœnāſſo, for Expugnāvero, Cœnāvero, &c. apud Comicos. So in the Second Conjugation, from Docuero, per Syncope,

### INFINITIVUS MODUS.

T. Præs. & Imperf.		T. Præterit. Perfect. & Plusquamperfect.	
ire	{ Amare } To Love.	{ āviſſe } Amaviſſe	{ Loved.
ēre	{ Docere } To Teach.	{ ūiſſe } Docuiſſe	{ To have } Taught,
ēre	{ Légere } To Reade	{ iſſe } Legiſſe	{ or had } Read.
ire	{ Audire } To Hear.	{ iviſſe } Audiuiſſe	{ Heard.

Tempus Futurum.		* and sometimes Fore.	
Amaturum	{ rum, ram, rum }	Esse *	{ To Love. }
Docturum	{ Plural. }	vel	{ To Teach. }
Lecturum		Fuiſſe	{ To Reade }
Auditurum	{ ros, ras, ra }		{ To Hear. }

Amaturum eſſe implies, quod Amabit. But Amaturum fuiſſe, quod Amaviſſet. Cicero, Dico illum hæc venditurum non fuiſſe, id eſt, quod non vendidiſſet.

GERUN- DIA.	{ andi, do, dum. }	Amandi, Of loving.	{ do, In loving. }	{ dum, To love. }
	{ endi, do, dum. }	Docendi, Of teaching	{ do, In teaching }	{ dum, To teach. }
	{ endi, do, dum. }	Legendi, Of reading	{ do, In reading }	{ dum, To reade, }
	{ iendi, do, dum. }	Audiendi, Of hearing	{ do, In hearing }	{ dum, To hear. }

### Supinum in U M.

### Supinum in U.

SU- PI- NA.	{ ātum, }	ātū.	{ Amatum, To love. }	{ Amatu, To be loved. }	Doctum is irregular for docī- tum.
	{ itum, † }	itū.	{ Doctum, To teach. }	{ Doctu, To be taught. }	
	{ um, }	u.	{ Lectum, To reade. }	{ Lectu, To be read. }	
	{ itum, }	itū.	{ Auditum, To hear. }	{ Auditu, To be heard. }	

### Participium Præſentis.

### Participium Futuri in D U S.

PAR- TI- CI- PIA.	{ ans. G. antis }	Amans, Loving.	{ Amandus, da, dum }	{ To be Loved. }
	{ ens. G. entis }	Docens, Teaching.	{ Docendus, da, dum }	{ To be Taught. }
	{ ens. G. entis }	Legens, Reading.	{ Legendus, da, dum }	{ To be Read. }
	{ iens. G. ientis }	Audiens, Hearing.	{ Audiendus, da, dum }	{ To be Heard. }

### Participium Præteriti.

### Participium Futuri in R U S.

PAR- TI- CI- PIA.	{ Amatus, ta, tum }	Loved.	{ Amaturus, ra, rum. }	{ About to love. }
	{ Doctus, ta, tum }	Taught.	{ Docturus, ra, rum. }	{ About to teach. }
	{ Lectus, ta, tum }	Read.	{ Lecturus, ra, rum. }	{ About to reade. }
	{ Auditus, ta, tum }	Heard.	{ Auditorus, ra, rum. }	{ About to hear. }

Tempus

# Conjugationes Passivæ.

## Tempus Futurum.

			I shal have bin	Thou shalt have bin	He shal have bin			
Singulariter	{	Amatus, a, um	Ero	eris	erit	{	vel	Loved.
		Doctus, a, um						Taught.
		Lectus, a, um						Read.
		Auditus, a, um	Fuero	fueris	fuerit			Heard.
			We shal have bin	Ye shal have bin	They shal have bin.			
Pluraliter	{	Amati, æ, a	Erimus	eritis	erunt	{	vel	Loved.
		Docti, æ, a						Taught.
		Lecti, æ, a						Read.
		Auditi, æ, a	Fuerimus	fueritis	fuerint			Heard.

Docero is made Doceo. So Prohibuero, Prohibero, Prohibesco. So Licuerit, Licet, Licetis. Also in the third Conjugation, from Occipero, per Syncope, Occipio, is made Occipio.

There answers to this Formation a Future Infinitive. As Amassere, Expugnassere, Conassere, Prohibessere, for Amaturum esse, Expugnaturum esse, Conaturum esse, Prohibiturum esse.

## INFINITIVUS MODUS.

T. Pres. & Imperf.			T. Præterit. Perfect. & Plusquamperfect.				
ari	Amari	To be loved.	(Amatum	um, am, um	(Esse	} To have or had bin	Loved
eri	Doceri	To be taught.	(Doctum	} Plural.	} vel		Taught.
i	Legi	To be read.	(Lectum				Read.
iri	Audiri	To be heard.	(Auditum				os, as, a

### Tempus Futurum.

Amatum iri	To be loved	} hereaf- ter.
Doctum iri	To be taught	
Lectum iri	To be read	
Auditum iri	To be heard	

This Tense is made of the Infinitive Iri of Ituri and the Supine in UM: And it is as one single word, like an absolute Verb, without any change of the termination UM, joyned to Nouns Substantives of any Gender and Number. As Rumor venit datum iri gladiatores. Nos datos iri.

\* Only some Deponents have not the participle in D US.

Verbs Common & Deponents are formed like Passives: but moreover they have Gerunds and Supines, and all the four Participles, \* after the manner of Actives. As

- Conjugatio 1. Hortor, hortaris vel hortare. Hortari. To entreat. } Like Amors.  
Hortandi, hortando, hortandum. Hortans. Hortandus. } Like  
Hortatum, hortatu. Hortatus. Hortaturus. } Amor.
2. Tueor, tueris vel tuere. Tueri. To Defend. } Like Doceor.  
Tuendi, tuendo, tuendum. Tuens. Tuendus. } Like  
Tutum, tutu. Tutus. Tuiturus. } Doceo.
3. Sequor, sequeris vel sequere. Sequi. To Follow. } Like Legor.  
Sequendi, sequendo, sequendum. Sequens. Sequendus. } Like  
Secutum, secutu. Secutus. Secuturus. } Lego.
4. Largior, largiris vel largire. Largiri. To give. } Like Audior.  
Largiendi, largiendo, largiendum. Largiens. Largiendus. } Like  
Largitum, largitu. Largitus. Largiturus. } Audio.

In the Formation of Verbs the Present Tense, the Preterperfect Tense, and the Supines are Principals, from which the rest are descended. As

From Doceo, doces comes { Docebam, Docebo. Doce, Doceam, Docerem. Docere,  
Docendi, docendo, docendum. Docens. Docendus.

From Docui comes Docueram. Docuerim, Docuissim, Docuero. Docuisse.

From Doctum comes Docturus. From Doctum comes Doctus.

# DE VERBIS ANOMALIS. OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

## Verba Anomala Conjugationis Tertiæ.

### Irregular Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

Volo, I wil, with his cōpounds Nolo, I wil not, Malo, I rather wil, are thus formed.

#### INDICATIVUS MODUS.

*Tem- pus* { Volo vis vult. Pl. vólūmus, vultis, vólunt. *Nolo à non volo. Malo à magis volo; Unde & Mávolo.*  
*Præs.* { Nōlo, nonvis, nonvult. Pl. Nólūmus, nonvultis, nólunt.  
*Imperf.* { Mālo, māvis, māvult. Pl. Mālūmus, māvultis, mālunt  
 Völēbam. Nölēbam. Mālēbam, bas, bat. Pl. bāmus, bātis, bant.  
*Perfēct.* Vólui. Nólui. Mālui, isti, it. Pl. īmus, istis, ērunt, vel ēre.  
*Pl. perf.* Vólúeram. Nólúeram. Mālúeram, ras, rat. Pl. rāmus, rātis, rant.  
*Futur.* Vólam. Nólam. Mālam, lēs, let. Plural. lēmus, lētis, lent.

#### IMPERATIVUS MODUS.

Volo & Mālo Imperativo carent Volo & Malo want the Imperative Mood.  
*Præs.* Nōli, nōlito. Nōlito. Pl. Nōlite, nōlitōte. Nōlunto. *Noli, &c. like Audi, but Nolunto is regular like Legunto.*

#### POTENTIALIS MODUS.

*Præs.* Vēlim. Nōlim. \*Mālim, lis, lit. Pl. īmus, litis, lint. \* *Also Māvēlim, &c.*  
*Imperf.* Vellem. Nollem. †Malle, lēs, let. Pl. lēmus, lētis, lent. † *Also Mavellem, &c.*  
*Perfēct.* Vólúerim. Nólúerim. Mālúerim, ris, rit. Pl. rīmus, rītis, rint.  
*Pl. perf.* Vóluissem. Nóluissem. Māluissem, ses, set. Pl. sēmus, sētis, sent.  
*Future.* Vólúero. Nólúero. Mālúero, ris, rit. Pl. rīmus, rītis, rint.

#### INFINITIVUS MODUS.

*Præs.* Velle. Nolle. Malle. *Perfēct. & Pl. perfēct.* Vóluisse. Nóluisse. Māluisse.  
 GERUNDIA & SUPINA defunt. Participium Præsens. Völens. Nölens. Mälens.

EDO, edis vel ēs, Edere vel Esse, Edi, Esūm. To Eat.

#### INDICATIVUS MODUS.

*Præsens.* { edis, edit editis  
 { Edo, vel vel Pl. Edimus, vel Edunt. *\* ēs hīc per Crasin ab Edis longum est. Sed ēs à Sum, est breve.*  
 { \* ēs est estis  
*Imperfēct.* Edebam. *Perfēct.* Edi. *Plusq. Perf.* Ederam. *Futur.* Edam, edes, &c.

#### IMPERATIVUS MODUS.

*Præsens* { Ede, edito. Editio Editite, editote.  
 { vel vel Plural. vel  
 { Es, esto. Esto. Este, estote. Edunto.

#### POTENTIALIS MODUS.

*Præsens.* Edam†, edas, edat. Plural. Edamus, edatis, edant. † *Priscè Edim, edis, edit, &c.*  
*Imperfēctum.* { Ederem, ederes, ederet, Ederemus, Ederetis, ederent,  
 { vel vel vel Plural. vel vel vel  
 { Essēm. essēs. esset. essemus. essetis. essent.  
*Perfēct.* Ederim. *Plusq. Perfēct.* Edissem. *Futurum.* Edero.

#### INFINITIVUS MODUS.

*Præs. & Imperf.* Edere vel Esse. *Perf. & Plusq. Perf.* Edisse. *Fut.* Esurum { Esse  
 Gerundia, Edendi, do, dum. Particip. Præsens. Edens. *Fut. in Dus.* Edendus { vel  
 Supina. Esūm, Esu. Particip. Præteriti. Esus. *Fut. in Rus.* Esurus { fuisset

INDICATIVI MODI Præsens Passivum legitur tantum Editur vel Estur.

Fero



Fero, *Græcè*  
*φίρω.*

Fero, fers, ferre. Tuli. Latum. *To bear or suffer.*  
Feror, ferris<sup>re</sup> ferri. Latus. Ferendus. *To be born or suffered.*

### INDICATIVUS MODUS.

\* Fer Syncopen, pro feris, ferit, feritis, sicut Legis, legit, legitis. passivè ferris, fertur pro fereris, feritur, sicut legeris, legitur.

<i>Præsens.</i>	{	Fero	* fers	* fert	<i>Plural.</i>	Férimus	* fertis	ferunt.
		Feror	ferris <sup>re</sup>	fertur		Férimur	ferimīni	feruntur.
<i>Imperfectum</i>	{	Ferebam	bas	bat	<i>Plural.</i>	bamus	batis	bant.
		Ferebar	baris <sup>re</sup>	batur		bamur	bāmīni	bantur.
<i>Futurum.</i>	{	Feram	feres	feret	<i>Plural.</i>	Ferēmus	ferētis	ferent.
		Ferar	ferērīs <sup>re</sup>	feretur		Ferēmur	ferēmīni	ferentur.

### IMPERATIVUS MODUS.

<i>Præsens.</i>	{	<i>Singulariter.</i>	* Fer	Ferto	<i>Pluraliter</i>	Ferte	Ferunto	* Fer per Apocopen pro Fere, Ferto per Syncopen pro Ferito Sic Ferte, Fertote pro Fertite, Fertore & Ferte, fertor, pro ferere, feritor.
			Ferto	Ferto		Fertote	Ferunto	
			Ferre	Fertor		Ferimīni	Feruntor	
			Fertor	Fertor		Ferimīnor	Feruntor	

### POTENTIALIS MODUS.

<i>Præsens.</i>	{	Feram	feras	ferat	<i>Plural.</i>	Feramus	feratis	ferant
		Ferar	feraris <sup>re</sup>	feratur		Feramur	ferāmīni	ferantur
<i>Imperfectum</i>	{	Ferrem	ferres	ferret	<i>Plural.</i>	Ferrēmus	ferrētis	ferrent
		Ferrer	ferrērīs <sup>re</sup>	ferrētur		Ferrēmur	ferrēmīni	ferrēntur

Ferrem & Ferrer, &c. per Syncopen pro Fererem, & Ferrerem, &c. sicut Legerem & Legerem, &c.

### INFINITIVUS MODUS.

<i>Præsens &amp; Imperfectum</i>	{ Ferre* }	* Ferre per Syncopen pro Férere, sicut Légere. Sed Ferri R geminato, per Epenthesein pro Feri. Si ut enim à Legor est Legi, sic à Feror esse deberet Feri.
----------------------------------	------------	--

<i>GERUNDIA</i>	{	Ferendi,	{	<i>PARTICIPIUM</i>	{	<i>Præsentis Temp.</i>	Ferens.
		do, dum.				<i>Futuri in DUS.</i>	Ferendus.
<i>SUPINA</i>	{	Latum	{	<i>PARTICIPIUM</i>	{	<i>Præteriti Temp.</i>	Latus.
		Latu				<i>Futuri in RUS.</i>	Laturus.

Fero borrows the *Præterperfect Tense* Tuli from the old Verb Tulo. *To bear or suffer.*  
And Tuli is regularly formed like Legi. As,  
Tuli. Tuleram. Tulerim. Tulissem. Tulerō. Tulisse.

The *Passive Præterperfect Tense* is made of Latus. *Born or suffered.*  
and the Verb Sum. And is formed like other *Passives*. As

Indicat. M. *Perfect.* Latus sum vel fui, &c. Pl. Perf. Latus eram vel fueram, &c.

Potent. M. *Perfect.* Latus fui vel fuerim &c. Pl. P. Latus essem vel fuisset, &c.

*Futurum.* Latus ero vel fuero, &c.

Infinit M. *Perf. &c.* Latum esse vel fuisse. *Futurum.* Latum iri.

¶ Verbs in *IO* of the Third Conjugation form some Persons and Tenses, coming from the first Person *IO*, like the Fourth Conjugation. As Capiō forms Capiunt, like Audio, Audiunt. So Capiēbam, bas, &c. Capiam, capies, &c. Capiunto. Capiam, capias, &c. Capiendi, do, dum. Capiens, Capiendus.

The rest follow the form of the third Conjugation. As Capīs, Capīmus, Capītis. Capē, Capīto, &c. Capērem, &c. Capēre. Like Legīs, Legīmus, Legītis. Legē, Legīto, &c. Legērem, &c. Legēre.

In like manner are formed the same Persons and Tenses of *Passives* and *Deponents* in *IÖR*. As Capior, Capiuntur. or Patior, Patiuntur. &c.

Verba

# Verba Anomala Conjugationis quartæ.

## Irregular Verbs of the fourth Conjugation.

Fio comes from

Fuo, *græcè* φύω.

FIO, fis, fieri. Factus. Faciendus. To be Made or Done,

INDICAT. M. T. *Præs.* Fio, Fis, Fît. *Plural.* Fîmus, Fîtis, Fîunt.

*Imperf.* Fiebam, bas, &c. *Futur.* Fîam, Fîes, &c.

IMPERAT. M. T. *Præs.* Fî, Fito. Fîto. *Plural.* Fîte, Fîtôte. Fîunto.

POTENT. M. T. *Præs.* Fîam, Fîas &c. *Imperf.* Fîërem, Fîëres†, &c. †*pro* Fîrem.

INFINIT. M. T. *Præsens & Imperf.* Fîëri.\* \* *pro* Fîri.

Fio borrows the Preterperfect Tense from Factus. Made, of Facio, to Make, and Sum. Which is formed like other Passives. As

INDICAT. M. *Perf.* Factus sum vel fui, &c. *Pl. Perf.* Factus eram vel fueram &c.

POTENT. M. *Perf.* Factus sim vel fuerim, &c. *Pl. perf.* Factus essem vel fuisset &c.

*Fut.* Factus ero vel fuero, &c. *Infîn. M. Perf.* Factum esse vel fuisse. *Fut.* Factum iri.

The compounds of Facio, which keep *A*, are passively made by Fio, as Calefacio, to make Hot. Caleho, to be made hot. But those which change *A* into *I* are regular, as Reficio, to Repair. Reficio, to be repaired: although Facior be not used, but Fio in his stead.

E O and QUE O with their Compounds are thus formed.

E O, is, ire. ivi, itum. To Go. > So Redeo to Return, with all the other compounds.

QUE O, quîs, quîre. quîvi, quîtum. To be able. | So his compound nequeo, to be unable

### INDICATIVUS MODUS.

*Temp.* { Eo, is, it. *Plural.* imus, itis, etnt. | So Redeo, and the other compounds.

*Præs.* { Queo, quîs, quit. *Plural.* quîmus, quîtis, queunt. | So Nequeo, nequis, &c.

*Imperf.* { Ibam. Quîbam, bās, bat. *Pl.* bāmus &c. Not iebam, quîebam, like Audiebā

*Futur.* { Ibo. Quîbo, bis, bit. *Pl.* bîmus &c. | Not iam, ies. Not Quiam, es, like Audiam

### IMPERATIVUS MODUS.

*Temp.* { I, ito. Ito. *Plural.* Ite, itôte. Eunto. | \* So Redeunto. } \* Not Iunro;

*Præs.* { Quî, quito, Quito. *Pl.* Quite, quîtôte. Queunto. | \* So Nequeunto } like Audi-

unro.

### POTENTIALIS MODUS.

*Temp.* { Eam, eas, eat. *Plural.* Eamus, eatis, eant. } Not iam, ias; Quî-

*Præs.* { Queam, queas, queat. *Plural.* Queamus, queatis, queant. } am, quias, like Au-

diam, audias.

The Preterimperfect Tense Irem. Quîrem, and their compounds are regular, like Audirem. So the Infinitive Ire. Quire, like Audire.

Also the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, with all its derivative Tenses are regular. As, Ivi. Ivëram. Ivërim. Ivissë. Ivëro. Ivissë.

Quîvi, Quîvëram. Quîvërim, Quîvissë. Quîvëro, Quîvissë.

Note, that here the compounds of EO, are often Syncopated. As for Redivi, &c. is used, Rédii. Rediëram. Rediërim. Rediüssë. Rediëro. Rediüssë.

*Gerundia.* { \* Eundi, do, dum } So Redeundi &c. } \* Not Iëndi } like as

{ \* Queundi, do, dum } So Nequeundi &c. } Not Quiendi } Audiendi.

*Supina.* { \* Itum, itu, } So \* Réditum, réditu } \* Not long, like Au-

{ \* Quîtum, quîtu } So \* Néquîtum, néquîtu } dîtum.

*Particip.* { Iens Genitivo Euntis\* } So Rediens, redeuntis\* } \* Not, Iëntis.

*Præs.* { Quiens Genit. Queuntis\* } So Nequiens, nequeuntis\* } Not Quientis.

*Participium Futuri in RUS.* Itûrus. Quîtûrus | So Reditûrus. Nequitûrus.

*Particip. Præteriti Temp.* Itus Quîtus | So Réditus. Néquitus > Not long, like Auditus

# DE VERBIS DEFECTIVIS. OF VERBS DEFECTIVE.

Impersonalia, i.e. sine variatione Personarum, utpote quæ nec in Primâ, nec Secundâ, sed in unicâ tantum Tertiâ Personâ formantur.

\* Wanting in every Tense the first and second Persons.

## Verba Impersonalia, seu Defectiva in Personis.

### Verbs Impersonal, or Defective in Persons.

Verbum Impersonale formatur per omnes Modos & Tempora in tertiâ tantum Personâ singulari. Ut

{ A Verb Impersonal is formed through all Moods and Tenses in the third Person singular only.\* As

Decet, It becometh. Decebat. Decuit. Decuerat. Decebit. Deceat. Deceret. Decuerit. Decuisset. Decuerit. Decere. Decuisse. Impersonalia sunt decem Formæ Activæ. Omniaq; Conjugationis Secundæ.

{ There are ten Impersonals of the Active Form. And all of the Second Conjugation.

Decet It becometh. Oportet It behoveth. Pœnitet It repenteth. Tædet It wearieth. Miseret It pitieth. Piget It vexeth. Pudet It shameth. Libet (seu lubet) It liketh. Licet It is lawful. Liquet It is manifest.

\* Which is also-  
gether used : for  
Tasum est is  
never used.

Decet, Oportet, Pœnitet, Tædet are formed regularly. But the Compound Pertædet makes the Preterperfect Tense pertæduit & pertæsum est \*. Miseret makes misertum est. Piget makes piguit & pigitum est. Pudet, puduit, & puditum est. Libet, libuit, & libitum est. Licet, licuit, & licitum est. Liquet caret præterito.

Impersonalia Passiva fiunt à verbis Neutris. Ut Statur à Sto. Fletur à Fleo. Vivitur à vivo. Itur ab Eo. Et ubiq; formantur instar Tertiæ personæ singularis Passivorum. Ut

{ Impersonals Passive are made of Verbs Neuter. As Statur of Sto. Fletur of Fleo. Vivitur of Vivo. Itur of Eo. And they are formed like the third Person singular of Verbs Passive. As

\* Itum est, &c. and all other passive Impersonals are put substantively in the Neuter Gender.

Itur. Ibitur.\* Itum est vel fuit. Itum erat vel fuerat. Ibitur. Eatur. Iretur. Itum sit vel fuerit. Itum esset vel fuisset. Itum erit vel fuerit. Iri. Itum esse vel fuisse. [Eundum esse.

Impersonals want the Imperative Mood, Gerunds, Supines, and Participles. Only there is found Pœnitendi, pœnitendum. Pudendo, pudendum. Pigendum. Puditurus, & Liciturus. But pœniturus is rarely used ; As for Licitus, Pertæsus, Libens, Pudens, Pœnitens, Pudendus, Pigendus, Pœnitendus, they are used as Nouns, not Participles.

## Defectiva in Temporibus. Verbs Defective in Tenses.

So Novi, of Nosco, signifies, I do know, or I have known.

Odi, I do hate, or I have hated. Cœpi, I do begin, or I have begun. Memini, I do remember, or I have remembered,

Habent significationem tam Præsentis, quàm Præteriti: Formantur tamen in Præterito tantum, & Temporibus inde derivatis. Ut,

{ Have the signification both of the Present & Preterperfect Tense: yet are formed only in the Preterperfect Tense, and his derivative Tenses. As,

ODI. Oderam. Oderim. Odissem. Odero. Odisse. Part. Fut. Osurus. Particip. Præt.

Osus, active, as Osus sum, I do hate. So the compounds, Exosus, Perosus.

COEPI. Cœperâ. Cœperim. Cœpisssem. Cœpero. Cœpisse. Sup. Cœptum, Cœptu.

Part. Fut. Cœpturus. Part. Præt. Cœptus, passive, as Opus cœptû, a work begun.

MEMINI. Memineram. Meminerim. Meminisssem. Meminero. Meminisse.

IMPERAT. MOD. Sing. Memento. Plural. Mementote.

Defectiva



# Defectiva in certis Modis, Temporibus, & Personis.

## Verbs Defective in certain Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

<b>AIO.</b>	<i>Præfens Indicativi M.</i> Aio, ais, ait. <i>Plur.</i> Aiunt. <i>Præt. Imperf.</i> Aiebam, aiebas, aiebat <i>Plur.</i> Aiebamus, aiebatis, aiebant. <i>Imperat. Mod.</i> Ai. <i>Præs. Potent.</i> M. Aias, aiat. <i>Plur.</i> Aiatis, aiant. <i>Particip. Præs.</i> Aiens.
<b>INQUAM.</b>	<i>Præs. Indic. M.</i> Inquam, inquis, inquit. <i>Pl.</i> Inquimus, inquitis, inquiunt.
† Inquo barbarum est.	<i>Imperf.</i> Inquebat. <i>Plur.</i> Inquebant. <i>Præt. perf.</i> Inquisti, inquit.
<b>QUÆSO.</b>	<i>Fut.</i> Inquires, inquiet. <i>Imperat. Mod.</i> Inque, inquito.
<b>SALVE.</b>	<i>Præs. Indicat. M.</i> Quæso. <i>Pluraliter.</i> Quæsumus.
<b>SALVEBIS.</b>	<i>Imperat. Mod.</i> Salve, salveto. <i>Plur.</i> Salvete, salvetore.
<b>AVE.</b>	<i>Salvebis etiam in Futur. Indicat. pro</i> Salve. <i>Infin. M.</i> Salvete.
	<i>Imperat. M.</i> Ave, aveto. <i>Plur.</i> Avete, avetore. <i>Infin. M.</i> Avere.
	Ave verbum est salutandi, sicut Salve. Aliudq; ab Aveo, to Cover.
<b>APAGE.</b>	<i>Imper. M.</i> Apage. <i>Pl.</i> Apagite. <i>græcè ἀπαγε, ἀπάγετε ab ἀπαγω, abigo</i>
<b>CEDO.</b> Certe.	<i>Imperat. M.</i> Cedò, pro Cedito. <i>Plur.</i> Certe, pro Cedite. id est, Dic, Da, vel Porrige. <i>Dicite, Date, vel Porrigite.</i>
<b>AUSIM.</b>	<i>Præs. &amp; Perf. Potent. M.</i> Ausim, pro Audeam vel Ausus fuerim, ausis, ausit. <i>Plur.</i> Ausint. Ausim pro Auferim, per Syncopen; ex antiquo præterito <i>Indicat. M.</i> Ausi: Cujus loco postea Ausus sum vel fui in usu est.
<b>FAXIM.</b>	<i>Præs. Perf. &amp; Futur. Potent. M.</i> Faxim, faxis, faxit. <i>Plur.</i> Faximus,
<b>FAXO.</b>	<i>faxitis, faxint. Futurum etiam</i> Faxo, faxis, faxit. <i>Pl.</i> Faximus, &c.
<b>FAXEM.</b>	<i>Faxem quoq; in Plusquam Perf. pro Fecissem, apud Plautum.</i>
	<i>Faxim, id est, Faciam, Fecerim, &amp; Fecero. Faxo, id est, Fecero. Faxim &amp; Faxo sumi ex antiquo</i>
	<i>Facerim &amp; Facero, excluso E, &amp; R. transiente in S: unde ex Facerim fit Facim, seu Faxim; ex</i>
	<i>Facero, Facso, seu Faxo. Similiter Iniexi, &amp; Injexo apud Plautum, pro Injecerim &amp; Inje-</i>
	<i>cero. Itemq; Axim, Adaxim. Axo, Adaxo, pro Egerim, Adegerim. Egero, Adegero.</i>
<b>FOREM.</b>	<i>Imperf. Potent. M.</i> Forem, i. Essem. fores, foret. <i>Plural.</i> Forent.
<b>Afforem</b>	<i>Infin. Fore. i. Futurum esse. Sic composita Afforem pro Adestem.</i>
<b>Déforem.</b>	<i>Déforem pro Deessem.</i>
<b>Cónfore.</b>	<i>Cónfore, idem, quod Fore, Terentius. Et id spero cónfore.</i>
<b>INFIT.</b>	<i>Præs. Indicat. Infit. id est, Cœpit. -ita farier infit. Virg.</i>
<b>DEFIT.</b>	<i>Præs. Defit. i. Deest. Fut. Defiet. Præs. Potent. Defiat. Infin. Desieri.</i>
<b>CONFIT.</b>	<i>Præs. Indic. Confit (idem quod Fit). Præs. Pot. Confiat. Infin. Confieri.</i>
<b>OVAT.</b>	<i>Præs. Indicat. M. Ovate. Particip. Præs. Temp. Ovans.</i>
<b>DOR. FOR.</b>	<i>Dor &amp; For non dicuntur: nec Der &amp; Fer in Potent. M. Sed Composita</i>
	<i>Addor, Condor, Reddor, &amp;c. usitata sunt in Primâ Personâ.</i>
<b>FURO.</b>	<i>Furo quoq; in primâ personâ non dicitur.</i>
<b>SCI.</b>	<i>Sci in Imperativo à Scio non legitur, sed tantum Scito.</i>

**DIC, LUC, FAC.** in Imperativo per Apocopen dicuntur, pro Dice, Duce, Face. Quæ etiam apud Comicos sæpe leguntur integra, sicut semper omnia composita à Facio, quæ mutant A in I. ut Effice. Perfice. non Effic, Perfic, sicut Calefac, Benefac, & similia composita, quæ retinent A.

**SIS. CAPSIS.** Sis pro si vis. ut videsis. id est, vide, si vis. Sic Capsis pro Cape, si vis.

**SODES. SULTIS.** Sôdes pro Si audes, ut Dic sôdes. Sûltis pro Si vultis.

**EXPLICIT** id est, Definit Liber. Etenim contrahente scriptum erat pro Explicitum est: nempe, Explicitum est Volumen, id est, ad finem deducitur volumen, quando ad umbilicum usq; explicatur. Anglicè, The Volume is unfolded, or The Book is ended. Consule Lexicographos de Volumine, & Umbilico.

*Finis Rudimentorum.*



A N A L O G I A  
VOCUM SINGULARIUM.

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Dumos inter, & aspera  
Scruposis sequimur vadis  
Fronte exile negotium,  
Et dignum pueris putes.  
Aggressis labor arduus,  
Nec tractabile pondus est.

*Terenianus.*

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# De CLASSIBUS VOCUM; Seu, De PARTIBUS ORATIONIS.

Classes vocum dicuntur Partes Orationis, quia ex his, tanquam ex membris seu partibus Omnis Oratio conflatur.

## Partes Orationis sunt Octo.

*a* Flexibiles  
in fine, ac  
variantes  
per *Casus*, vel  
*Tempora*.

*b* Inflexibiles  
in fine,  
ac non va-  
riantes per  
*Casus*, vel  
*Tempora*.

\* *Acciden-  
tia Omnium  
vorum Com-  
munia*. scil.  
*Figura  
& Species*.

*1* Quæ in a-  
lias voces si-  
gnificativas,  
tanquam in  
partes suas

dividi nequit, ut *Justum* non dividitur in *ius* & *tum* tanquam in partes suas compo-  
nentes. *2* Quæ ex diversis vocibus conjunctis coalescit in unam vocem. Hæcque  
in eadem iterum, tanquam in partes suas dividi potest. *3* Quæ ab aliâ Latinâ non  
ducit originem; sed vox prima seu primigenia est. Cujusmodi voces dicantur Ab-  
origines. *4* Quæ ab aliâ Latinâ originem deducit; & vox secundaria est.

Componuntur voces vel ex duabus integris, ut *Advenio* ex *ad* & *venio*. vel ex duabus  
corruptis, ut *Surripio* pro *Subrapio*. vel ex integrâ & corruptâ, ut *Inimicus* pro *Inami-  
cus*. vel ex corruptâ & integrâ, ut *Affero* pro *Adfero*. Præterea in Compositione  
corrumpuntur voces vel Addendo, ut *Prodesse* pro *Proesse*. vel Demendo, ut *Trado* pro  
*Transdo*. vel Immutando, ut *Afficio* pro *Adfacio*. Hæc verò Omnia præcipuè sunt Eu-  
phoniz gratiâ.

Vox quæ ex pluribus, quam duabus componitur, vocatur *Decomposita*, ut *irrepara-  
bilis*, animadverto. Sed Prisciano *Decomposita* dicitur, quæ ex aliâ compositâ nasei-  
tur, ut *Injustitia* ab *Injustus*. Verum potius *Injustitia* primum resolvitur in *In* & *Justitia*.  
Postea derivationis ratio habenda est.

Nomen  
Pronomen  
Verbum  
Participium,  
Adverbium  
Conjunctio  
Præpositio  
Interjectio,

} *a* Declinabiles.

} *b* Indeclinabiles.

### \* *Figura & Species Vocum.*

Vox omnis  
(quoad Figuram)  
est vel

} *1* Simplex, ut *Justus*.

vel

} *2* Composita, ut *Injustus*.

Vox omnis  
(quoad Speciem)  
est vel

} *3* Primitiva, ut *Vir*.

vel

} *4* Derivativa, ut *Virilis*.

Ad



# Of the \*CLASSES of WORDS; Or, Of the PARTS of SPEECH.

Speech; because all speech is made of them, as it were of it's Natural Parts or Members. Wherefore when we say, that the Parts of Speech are Eight: we mean, that there are Eight Sorts or Kinds of Words: so that every word in any language is One of these Eight Sorts or Kinds. \* *Classes*, that is, Ranks or Orders.

## The Parts of Speech are Eight.

A Noun

A Pronoun

A Verb

A Participle,

An Adverb

A Conjunction

A Preposition

An Interjection,

Which four are

\* Declined,

Which four are

b Undeclined.

All words in all languages are brought under Eight Heads, which are called the Parts of

\* Varied (or changed) in their Terminations (or Endings) by Cases or Tenses. The Noun, Pronoun and Participle by Cases: the Verb by Tenses.

b Not varied in their Terminations by Cases or Tenses.

\* The common Accidents of all Words. scil. Figure & Form.

## \* The Figure and Form of Words.

† Every Word (as to its Figure) is either

\*\* Simple, as *Justus*, Just. or

Compound, as *Injustus*, Unjust.

† Every Word (as to its Form) is either

Primitive, as *Vir*, a Man. or

Derivative, as *Virilis*, Manly.

† Every one

of the parts of Speech; namely every Noun, every Pronoun, every Verb. &c.

\*\* A Simple word may be either Primitive or Derivative, as *Justus* is a Simple Primitive; *Justus*, a Simple Derivative, derived from *Justus*: so *Vir* is a Simple Primitive; *Virilis* a Simple Derivative, derived from *Vir*: Wherefore the more orderly division is first into Simple and Compound words, then of Simple words into Primitive and Derivative; of Compound words into Compounds of Two, or More than two. A word compounded of more than Two is termed *Vox Decomposita*; as *Indefessus* of *In, de, fessus*.

A Derivative and Compound word thus differ. A Derivative is formed from its Primitive by such a Syllabical variation, which is of it self no Word nor Particle; as *Justus* in *Justus*, *Virilis* in *Virilis* is neither word, nor particle. But a Compound is made up of two or more words, as *respublica*, *inexhaustus*; or at least of a word and a particle, as *Ego met*, *Quidam*. So that Derivation is a Formation of one word from another, and Composition is a Connexion or joyning of several words into One,

# 4 DE PARTIBUS DECLINABILIBUS.

*Accidentia  
communis  
vorum De-  
clinabilium:*

*Numerus  
& Persona.*

\* Sed quæ-  
dam nomi-  
na in singu-  
lari signifi-  
cant plura,  
ut *plebs, pars* :  
quæ dicun-  
tur *Collectiva*.  
Quædam in  
plurali signi-  
ficant sem-  
unam, ut  
*nuptia, Athe-  
na, Edes*.  
\* Pronomen  
& Partici-  
pium.

Ad partes orationis Declinabiles attinent NUMERI  
DUO. SINGULARIS & PLURALIS.

Tum etiam PERSONÆ TRES.

* Numerus	}	significat	}	UNUM,
Singularis				ut <i>Homo</i> .
Numerus				PLURA,
Pluralis	ut <i>Homines</i> .			

PERSONÆ TRES sunt utriusque Numeri.

			Singul.	Plur.
Prima	}	Persona est	{	<i>Ego.</i>
Secunda				<i>Tu.</i>
Tertia				<i>Ille.</i>
				{
				<i>Nos.</i>
				<i>Vos.</i>
				<i>Illi.</i>

Omne \* Nomen est Personæ Tertiæ. *Excipe*

1. *Homo sum.*  
Ter. *Hec Fu-*  
*ris incensa fo-*  
*vor.* *Æn.*  
*Nos omnia*  
*possumus*  
*omnes.*

2. -- *Phyllida*  
*solus habeto.*  
-- *vivite silva.*  
-- *cresecitis*  
*amores.* *Ecl.*

1. Ubi *Ego* aut *Nos*

} possit apponi  
nomini, Ibi  
Nomen evo-  
catur

ad Personam primam,  
ut *Annibal pacem peto.*

2. Ubi *Tu* aut *Vos*

} ad Personam secundam,  
ut *custodes pauperis horti.*

Quare nomen omne in Vocativo casu est personæ 2<sup>dæ</sup>.  
ut, *Xanthe retrò propera, versa que recurrere lymphe.*

Personalitas primò Substantivis competit: ubi etiam personæ ratio in  
Essu porissimè non Recto habenda est; idque propter varias Verborum termina-  
tiones Personales. Nam in *Obliquis Casibus*, & in infinitis Verborum termi-  
nationibus supervacanea est.

Quoniam veò in omni sermone est LOQUENS, AUDIENS, &  
TERTIUM de quo est sermo; inde Grammatici notionem illam, quam  
dicere *Personam*, effinxerunt. Persona enim nihil est aliud, quàm distinctio  
Ejus qui loquitur tum ab Eo ad Quem, tum ab eo de Quo loquitur. Pri-  
ma Persona loquitur aut loqui fingitur. Secunda audit, aut audire fingitur,  
ad Quam loquitur Prima. Tertia Persona est Illud TERTIUM, de Quo lo-  
quitur Prima.

Nomen



# OF THE PARTS DECLINED.

5

To the parts of speech which are Declined, belong *The common Accidents of words Declined, scilicet Number and Person.*  
**TWO NUMBERS.** The SINGULAR & the PLURAL.

And also **THREE PERSONS.**

The Singular Number	} speaketh of	ONE,
		as <i>Homo</i> , a Man.
The Plural Number	}	MORE THAN ONE,
		as <i>Homines</i> , Men.

**THE THREE PERSONS** are of both Numbers.

		Singular.	Plural.
The First	} Person is	<i>Ego</i> , I.	<i>Nos</i> , We.
The Second		<i>Tu</i> , Thou.	<i>Vos</i> , Ye.
The Third		<i>Ille</i> , He.	<i>Illi</i> , They.

Every \* Noun is of the Third Person. *Except*

1. Where <i>Ego</i> or <i>Nos</i>	} May be applied to a Noun, There the noun is brought	to the First Person,
		as, <i>Sumpimus Enneas</i> .
2. Where <i>Tu</i> or <i>Vos</i>	}	to the Second Person,
		as <i>Rusticus es Corydon</i> .

\* Pronoun and Participle.

1. -- *Ipsa capellas protinus ager ago.*  
 -- *quem vidimus ipsi.*

2. -- *Ipsa venio.* -- *Ipsa rursus concodis te silva,* Ecl.

Wherefore every noun in the Vocative case is of the second person.

as, *Xanthe retrò propera, versaue recurrite lympha.*

The First Person is That, which speaketh concerning Himself, as, *Sed factis incerta ferer.* The Second Person is That, to whom we speak. The Third Person is That, concerning whom we speak, as, *Ite domum saturi, venit Hesperus, ite capelle.*

The consideration of Persons is chiefly to be made upon the Noun Substantive of the Nominative Case, which goes before the Verb, because this substantive determines the Person of the Verb. But although Personality be chiefly in the Substantive, yet were it not for the Personal variations in Verbs, the notion of Persons were needless in Grammar. And therefore where the termination in verbs is Indefinite, there the Person in Nouns is not to be regarded, as *Me amare, te amare, Caesarem amare* require no consideration of the Person between *Me, Te & Caesarem*, but may be taken indifferently.

¶ All Adjectives, whether Nouns, Pronouns or Participles do follow the Person of their Substantives.

A Noun

## Nomen est Vox, quæ R &amp; M significat.

Rhetorum est divisio in Res, Personas & Actiones. Unde Grammaticorum Nomen respondet Rebus, Pronomen Personæ, Verbum Actionibus.

\* Nomen Substantivum est nomen determinatæ ac perfectæ significationis, quod cum verbo orationem absolvit; ut, *homo loquitur.*

Adeoque dicitur Nomen Significativum.

† Adjectivum est nomen indeterminatæ ac imperfectæ significationis, quod cum verbo orationem non absolvit, sed Substantivo addi postulat, ut *bonus homo loquitur.* Adeoque dicitur Nomen Consignificativum.

c Proprium denotat Indi-

viduum Commune Speciem. d Appellativum vulgò dicitur; sed minùs accuratè: nam & Res Singulares suis appellantur nominibus. \* Ad Pronomen etiam, & Participium, quatenus participant de Nomine. Numerus & Persona sunt communia Accidentia Nominis & Verbi: Casus, Genus, Declinatio propria Nominis.

Nomen virorum Proprium erat Romanis triplex, nonnunquam quadruplex. Prænomen, Nomen, Cognomen: & aliquando Agnomen; ut *Publius Cornelius, Scipio, Africanus.* Prænomen & Agnomen sunt Personæ propria. Nomen, & sæpius Cognomen Familiæ; ut *Publius* tanquam Huic Personæ: *Africanus* Eidem, tanquam Duci, à devictâ Affricâ. *Cornelius* à Gente Corneliâ: *Scipio* ex eventu Gentis seu Familiæ superveienti.

Nomen est vel {  
 \* Substantivum,  
 vel  
 † Adjectivum.

Nomen Substantivum Rem significat quæ in Oratione potest Nominari per Se, ut *Equus*, dicimus enim *Equus currit.*

Nomen Adjectivum Rem significat, quæ in Oratione non potest Nominari per Se: sed alteri adjicitur Rei vel nominatæ vel subintellectæ, ut *Albus* in Oratione non consistit, nisi alteri adhæreat. Non enim dicimus *Albus currit*, sed *Albus Equus currit.*

Nomen Substantivum est vel {  
 c Proprium,  
 vel  
 d Commune.

Nomen Substantivum Proprium significat Rem singularem; ut, *Carolus, Anglia, Londinum, Thamesis.*

Nomen Substantivum Commune significat Rem singularibus communem; ut, *Homo, Regio, Urbs, Fluvius.*

Ad \* Nomen attinent

## CASUS, GENUS, &amp; DECLINATIO.

A Noun

## A Noun is a Word, which signifies a THING.

*A* or *The* before a word shews it to be a *Noun*. And if it be a Single word, then it is a Substantive, as *A book, the book. A boy, the boy. A man, the man.* But if it require another word to perfect the sense, then it is an Adjective, and that other Word is a Substantive, as *A good book, the good book; A good boy, the good boy; A great man, the great man; A rich man, the rich man.*

*Good, Great, Rich* are Adjectives; *Book, Boy, Man* are Substantives.

A Noun is either { Substantive,  
or  
Adjective.

A Noun Substantive signifies a Thing, which in a \* Sentence can be Named by it Self; as *Equus* a Horse, for we say *Equus currit*, a Horse runs.

\* In a Saying or Speech.

A Noun Adjective signifies a Thing, which in a Sentence cannot be Named by it Self: but is joyned to another <sup>a</sup> Thing, either named or understood, as *Albus*, *White* stands not alone in a Sentence; for we say not *Albus currit*, *A white runs*, but is joyned to some other <sup>b</sup> Thing, as *Albus equus currit*, *A white horse runs*.

<sup>a</sup> Which Thing is the Substantive to the Adjective.

A Noun Substantive is either { Proper,  
or  
Common.

A Noun Substantive *Proper* signifies a *Singular Thing*; as *Carolus, Charles; Anglia, England; Londinum, London; Thamefis, Thames.*

<sup>b</sup> Therefore an Adjective can have the word THING put to it, as *a white thing, a great Thing, a good Thing.* But a Substantive cannot: for the Substantive is the Thing it self: and the Adjective shews only the Quality or Condition of the Thing.

A Noun Substantive *Common* signifies a *Thing Common to many Singulars*; as *Homo, a Man; Regio, a Countrey; Urbs, a City; Fluvius, a River.*

*Carolus, Charles. Anglia, England. Londinum, London. Thamefis, Thames. Homo, a Man. Regio, a Countrey. Urbs, a City. Fluvius, a River.*

To a <sup>c</sup> Noun belong

CASE, GENDER, and DECLENSION.

*Number and Person* belong both to Noun and Verb.

<sup>g</sup> Nouns Substantives the Names of Things declare, And Adjectives What Kind of Things they are. <sup>c</sup> Also to Pronouns and Participles, as herein partaking of a Noun.

A Case

Casus est Specialis Terminatio Nominis,  
specialem habens significationis Modum.

## CASUS SUNT SEX.

Nom. signifi- cat per Mo- dum, ut QVOD.	1. Nominativus.	{ * <i>Rectus.</i>	* <i>Appellationes Casuum minus usitatae. Sed mul- tos habet alios unus- quisque Casus signifi- candi Modos; varia &amp; plura officia. Verum à notioribus ac fre- quentioribus accepe- runt nominationem.</i>
Gen. ut CVJVS.	2. Genitivus.	{ <i>Possessivus.</i> <i>Patrius.</i> <i>Interrogativus.</i>	
Dat. ut CUI.	3. Dativus.	{ <i>Commendativus.</i> <i>Acquisitivus.</i>	
Acc. ut QVEM. vel AD QVOD.	4. Accusativus.	{ <i>Causativus.</i>	
Voc. per Mo- dum EXCI- TANDI.	5. Vocativus.	{ <i>Salutatorius.</i>	
Abl. ut A QVO. IN QVO. CVM QVO. &c.	6. Ablativus.	{ <i>Comparativus.</i> <i>Latinus.</i>	

Casus dicitur à *cadendo*, quòd in has vel illas syllabas Nomen quasi *ca-  
dat* vel *Exeat*.

Casus Nominativus ita appellatur, quia per ipsum Rei Nominatio fit.  
Adeoque naturâ & positione primus est, à quo nascuntur reliqui factâ qua-  
dam flexione: Unde Ille *Rectus*, Hi *Obliqui* vocantur. Imo à nonnullis *Obli-*  
*qui* solum Casus censentur, quia à Nominativo seu Recto cadunt: Rectus  
autem *Status* seu *Positus* dicitur, à quo tanquam ab origine reliqui quadam  
cadendi obliquitate deflectunt.

Ablativus appellatur *Latinus*, quasi Latinorum proprius, quo Græci ca-  
rere putantur. Sed aliter *Frischlino*, *Scioppio*, *Fr. Sanctio* visum est.

Casus SEPTIMUS à nonnullis additur, quum Ablativus ponitur  
ab que Præpositione, ubi scil. *Causam* vel *Instrumentum*, vel *Modum* notat.  
ut, *Percussus hastâ*.

Simili vanitate additur & OCTAVUS Casus: Ubi Dativus usurpa-  
tur pro Accusativo cum Præpositibne, ut, *Is clamor cælo*, pro *ad cælum*.

Genus



# DE GENERE SUBSTANTIVORUM.

## Genus Nominum Substantivorum dignoscitur

vel ex { SIGNIFICATIONE † † Maris aut Feminæ,  
TERMINATIONE. \* \* Declinationis.

### REGULÆ GENERALES † SIGNIFICATIONIS. † Cujuscunq;

#### Nomina Significatione Masculina.

NOMINA, quæ MARIBUS tribuuntur, Masculina fiunt.

Mars, Cato, Consul, Arabs, Vir, Frater, Navita, Verres.

Mascula dicuntur FLUVII. Sic Mascula VENTI.

Thamesis, Euphrates, Arar. Eurus, Libs, Notus, Auster.

#### Exceptio Fluviorum.

Sæpe tamen Fluviis vocis genus Exitus aptat.

Sic Styx & Lethe: Sic † Allia fit muliebris.

Nar Mas, & Neutrum est. Sed Neutrum Flumen Iader.

† Aliq; non-  
nulla in A, ut Albula. Druentia, Matrôna, Mosella, RATIONE TERMINATIONIS sæpe Femininè efferuntur. Sed plurima Masculinè, quia potius FLUVIVUS respicitur, quàm VIS TERMINATIONIS.

#### Nomina Significatione Feminina.

NOMINA FEMINEUM SEXUM referentia fiunt Terra est

Feminei generis. Sic <sup>1</sup>URBS, <sup>2</sup>REGIO, <sup>3</sup>INSULA, & <sup>4</sup>ARBOR. communis

Pallas, Dido, Soror, Mulier, Regina, Leana.

HÆC <sup>1</sup>Paphus, <sup>2</sup>Aegyptus, <sup>3</sup>Salamis. HÆC <sup>4</sup>Quercus & Ulmus.

#### Exceptio Urbium.

Urbs O, vel I plurale est Mas. ut Sulmo, Philippi.

Mas Acragas, Pontus, simul ūs, quod transit in untis.

ut hic Daphnūs, Daphnuntis. hic Pēssinūs, Pēssinuntis,

Urbs Neutrum est, quando Neutrum Genus Exitus urget.

Zeugma, Reate, Argos, Suthul, Hispal † Pergama, Gadir.

Tibur. Dat Neutrum vel Masculinum Genus Anxur.

#### Exceptio Arborum.

Excipienda Simul Mas Spinus, Mas Quod in aster. \*

Et sunt Neutra Siler, Suber, Thus, Robur, Acerque.

\* Quod exit in aster, ut Oleaster, Pinaſter, &c

No-

Terminatio-  
nis, & Declina-  
tionis.

Fluvii Diſ  
Senes ſin-  
guntur: &  
Venti Pueri  
inflatib; bu-  
eis, unde  
Significatio-  
fiunt Mas-  
culina.

† Aliq; non-  
nulla in A, ut Albula. Druentia, Matrôna, Mosella, RATIONE TERMINATIONIS sæpe Femininè efferuntur. Sed plurima Masculinè, quia potius FLUVIVUS respicitur, quàm VIS TERMINATIONIS.

communis  
Mater, Urbes,  
Regiones, In-  
sula veluti  
Nutrices  
animanti-  
um: tum Ar-  
bores cenſen-  
tur feminæ,  
quia fructus  
pariunt. Unde hæc  
omnia Signi-  
ficatione fiunt  
Feminina.  
† Pl. Pergama  
Pergamoni.

## NOMINA COMMUNIA.

\* Utrique Sexui.

\* Significatione & Constructione †

† Utrique Generi : (sed in sensu diverso) nempe Masculino in *Maribus* ; Feminino in *Feminis* significandis , ut *Civis Atticus de Viro* : *Civis Attica de Muliere*.

**E**T Genus, & Sexum *Geminum* COMMUNIA signant:  
Sed genus His variat proprio ex discrimine Sexûs;  
*Malculcum Mas* , *Femineum sibi Femina* poscit.

Decl. I.

\* sc. Quzda

Verbalia :

nam pluri-

ma sunt tan-

tum Masculi-

lina.

*Talia sunt* \* *Verbalia in A* : prout *Advena monstrat*;  
*Sic Conviva*. *His addas* † *Ta'paq*; † *Damaq*; *Verna*.

*In Genitivo non crescentia*, Decl. 3<sup>ti</sup>z.

*Sic Canis, ac Anguis, Sic Vates, atque Palumbes,*

*Affinis, Testis, Civis, Patruelis, & Hostis.*

*In Genitivo acutè vel longè crescentia.*

[†] Quæ sic  
notantur,

vulgò inter

*Dubia* recen-

sentur.

*Hystrix* tam

Masc. quam

Fem.

*Municeps*

*Sic* † *Serpens*, † *Bubo*, † *Grus*, † *Perdix*, † *Lynx quoq*; † *Limax*.

*Bos, & Sus jungas* : tum *Custos*, *Duxq*; *Sacerdos*,

*Infans, atque Parens, Adolescens, Autor, & Hæres.*

*In Genitivo breviter adeoq; graviter crescentia.*

† *Ales, & Antistes, Sic Conjux, Nemo, Comesq*;

*Muni-q*; -ceps, *Judex, Vindex* : tum \* *Miles, & Augur*. \*

\* *Vix Communia dicas, cum opus & officium virile tantum notent.*

*Exceptio Generalis à Regulis Significationis.*

### NOMINA EPICÆNA seu SUBCOMMUNIA.\*

\* Sive Partim communia, nempe significatione tantum, non Constructione. Utpote sub uno solum genere, (vel Masculino, vel Feminino, prout vocis Terminatio postulat) & *Mas*, & *Femina* significatur. Quia in hujusmodi Animalibus sexus discrimen aut negligitur, aut non facile discernitur.

**Q**UÆ<sup>1</sup> *Volucres*,<sup>2</sup> *Piscesq*; notant, <sup>3</sup> *Insecta*, <sup>4</sup> *Ferasq*;

*Si Gemini Sexûs Genus Unum est*, sunt *Epicæna*.

Quæ genus aptatur, quod *Vocis Terminus* optat.

ut { <sup>Hic</sup> 1 *Passer* { 2 *Scombrus* { 3 *Crabro* { 4 *Elephantus* { *Mas &*  
      { <sup>Hæc</sup> 1 *Aquila* { 2 *Perca* { 3 *Apes* { 4 *Vulpes* { *Femina*.

*Exceptio Generalissima à Regulis*

*Significationis, & Terminationis.*

<sup>1</sup> Ut hoc

*Mancipium*,

*Brundisium*,

*Latium, Buxum.*

\* Sed *Hic Pagnium, Nomen Pueri*. *Hæc Glycerium, Nomen Femina*.

<sup>2</sup> Ut *Fas. Pondo. Instar. A. B. & c. Alpha, Beta, & c.* Sic vox omnis materialiter posita,

id est, promero vocabulo, non pro re significatâ, sumitur tanquam Nomen Indeclinabile, adeoq; generis neutrius. Ut *Tibicen est contractum ex Tibicen*.

<sup>3</sup> Verba & Adverbia pro Nomine posita. Ut *Triste Vale. Clarum Mane*. Sumuntur

enim tanquam Nomina Indeclinabilia in genere neutro.

## Exceptio Generalis à Regulis Terminationis.

NOMINA Constructione DUBIA. †

*Ex Usu Masculina & Feminina.*

ut in Communibus; neque *Terminatio*, ut in Epicœnis, ceterisque nominibus genus certum dedit: sed *Usus Loquendi* voluit ea esse in eodem sensu & Masculina, & Feminina pro cuiusque arbitrio. Nam DUBIA sunt Nomina rerum Sexu carentium; COMMVNIA Sexu præditarum.

**B**Arbitus est Dubii Generis Grossusque, Rubusque, Pampinus, & \* Balanus, Sic \* Carbasus, atq; Phaeelus. *Decl. II.*

*In Genitivo non crescentia.* Decl. 3<sup>ta</sup>.

His etiam adjungas Finis, Corbiq; Canalis, Et Clunis, Torquis, Restis, Linteiq; Vepresq;.

*In Genitivo longè crescentia.*

Sic Scirps pro trunco, pedis & Calx, Scrobsq; Rudensq;.

*In Genitivo breviter crescentia.*

Sic Cinis, atque Varix, Sic Margo, Pulvis, Adepsque, Imbrex, & Cortex, Pumex, Obexque, Silexque,

His Sandyx, & Onyx cum Gemmâ Sardonyche addas.

*Nomina 4<sup>ta</sup> & 5<sup>ta</sup> Declinationis.*

Et Penus, & Specus, atq; † Dies. *Quæ incerta vagantur.*

*Dies in Plurali tantum Masc.*

## REGULÆ SPECIALES TERMINATIONIS.

### Declinatio Prima.

**F**emineum A PRIMÆ est. Velut hæc Cratera, Sagitta.

*Exceptio.*

Adria sed † Sinus est Mas, atq; Planeta, Cometa.

† Sinus Maris Adriaticus. Nam Adria pro Urbe Fem.

### Declinatio Secunda.

**M**ascula sunt Er & Us. Simul Um neutrale SECUNDÆ.

*Exceptio.*

Hæc Domus excipias, Colus, Alvus, Vannus, Humusq;.

Hic, aut Hoc Vulgus. Solum Hoc Virus, Pelagusq;.

Os Græcum muliebre dat Us muliebre Latinum.

Ut Biblus, Methodus, Diphthongus, Abyssus, Eremus.

De.

## Declinatio Tertia.

**O**Mne genus, variosq; dabit tibi **TERTIA** fines.  
**MASCULA** sunt Er, Or, Os, O. *Venter, Flos, Amor, Ordo.*  
 † Scil. S. post consonantē. **FEMINEA** † Impurum S. X, Aus. As, Es, Is. ac Ys. \*  
*Sunt A, E, T, C, L, Us, Ar. Ur vel En, Omnia NEUTRA.*  
 \* Sed Othrys Mons, & Botrys Herbae genus, Masc.

## Declinatio Quarta.

**U**S **QUARTAE** Mas est. U non variable † Neutrum.  
 † In Numero Singulari.  
 Excipe Hæc sex Feminina,  
 Plural. Hæ Porticus, atq; Tribus, Manus, Idus, Ficus, Acusq;  
 Idus, Iduum Annus, Socrus & Nurus sunt significatione Feminina.  
 Idibus.

## Declinatio Quinta.

**F**emineum Es **QUINTAE** est. Velut hæc *Faciesq;, Fidesq;.*  
 Excipiatur Hic Meridies, absq; plurali.

Vi Gummi  
Sinapi.

**N**omen in I neutrum est. Dabitur cui Flexio nulla.

*Regula speciales de genere Terminationis  
in Declin. 3. cum Exceptionibus.*

## Nomina Terminatione Masculina.

**M**ascula sunt <sup>1</sup>Er, <sup>2</sup>Or, <sup>3</sup>Os, <sup>4</sup>O. *Venter, Flos, Amor, Ordo.*

### Excepta.

*Neutrum* <sup>1</sup>Uber, Tuber, Verber, Sifer, atq; Cadaver,  
 Zingiber, & Laser, Cicer, & Piper, atq; Papaver,  
 Ver, Iter, & Spinter. § <sup>2</sup> Muliebris dicitur Arbor.

<sup>3</sup>Cor, Ador, ac Æquor, Marmorq; : <sup>3</sup>Os, oris, Os, ossis  
 Sunt Neutra.

At <sup>3</sup>Cos, Dos: <sup>4</sup>Caro, Grando sunt Muliebres.

<sup>4</sup>Vi Arundo, *Est quoq; Femininum* Polysyllabon in Do, vel in Go \* ;  
 Imago, &c. *Et Quo: sunt in † Iō.* § Nisi *Quæ signantia corpus*  
 sed Hæpago, *Mascula, ut \* Titio.* *Quæis Senio, Ternio † jungas.*  
 harpagōnis  
 græcum est,  
 & Masc.

† Vi Oratio, Talio. \* Sic Pugio, Scipio, Papilio, Curculio, Vespertilio, Pernio, Unio  
 pro Margarita. & similia quæ significant res corporeas. † adeoq; Quaternio

NO-



## Nomina Terminatione Feminina.

**F**eminea Impurum S. X, \* Aus. As, Es, Is. ac Ys.  
*Mens, Pax, Laus, Pietas, Nubes, Navisq, Chlamysq.*

*Excepta Masc. in S IMPURUM definentia.*

*Mascula sunt Mons, Pons, Fons, Densq, Bidensq, Tridensq.*

*Occi-q, dens, Oriens, Nefrens, Torrensq, Fluensq. \**

*Grypsq, Merops, Hydrops, Seps pro Serpente, Chalybsq;*

*Excepta Masc. in X definentia.*

*Mascula sunt Caudex, Codex, Cimexq, Culexq,*

*Sic Pulex, & Apex, Vertex, Murexq, Latexq,*

*Grexx, Sorex, Index, Pollex, Podexq, Frutexq,*

*Ramex, atq; Rumex†. Fornix, Phoenixq, Calixq.*

*Et Spadix, Mastix. \* Volvox, Traduxq; . Calyxq; ,*

*Sic & Eryx, & Oryx, Cocyx, Bombyxq; , Larynxq; .*

*Latinos Masc. ut Homeromastix. sed Mastix Græcis Fem. Hic enim Transla-*  
*tio fit à Re ad Personam, à Flagello ad Flagellatorem.*

*Mas quoq; sit Thorax: Et in Ax quot cætera Græca.†* *† Ut A-*  
*bax, Anthrax, Colax, Gorax, Nycticorax, Cordax, Mystax, Dropax, Stryax,*  
*Sen Storax. At Climax, Smilax, Fem. sic enim Græcè sunt.*

*Excepta in As definentia Neut. & Masc.*

*Vas, Vasis, genere est Neutrum. Sed Vas, vadis, est Mas:*

*Sic Elephas, Adamas è Græcis Mascula sunt.†*

*† Nam cætera in As sunt Feminina. ut Lampas, Hebdomas, Decas, &c.*

**A**s est Masculinum, † Partesq; & Composita Assis. † Sed Uncia  
*As Romanus dividitur in uncias 12. Cujus reliquæ Partes sūt.* *Generis Fe-*  
*minini exci-*  
*pitur.*

*Sescunx. 1½ Triens 4. Septunx. 7. Decunx vel*

*Sextans. 2. Quincunx. 5. Bes vel Bessis. 8. Dextans. 10.*

*Quadrans. 3. Semissis. 6. Dodrans. 9. Deunx. 11.*

*Composita Assis sunt hujusmodi.*

*Ostussis, id est, 8 Asses. Decussis, 10 Asses. Vigessis, 20 Asses. Centussis, 100 Asses.*  
*ubi nota, quod hujusmodi Composita Assis significant æreos quosdam nummulos,*  
*eodemq; in sensu ipse As erat vilis monetæ genus, quale apud nostrates a Farthing.*

*Excepta in Es definentia Masc. & Neut.*

*Neutrum Es. Mas \* Paries, Palmes, Pes, Poples, & Armes,*

*Gurges, Præs, Merges, Termes, cum Limite, Cespes,*

*Sic Fomes, Trames, Stipes, Trudesq; , Tudesq; .*

*Compes, Merces, Quies, Inanias, Reanices, Reges, Teges*

\* Duo sunt  
 sola in aus  
 terminata  
 apud Lati-  
 nos, LAUS &  
 FRAUS.

\* Sc. Pro-  
 fluens, &  
 Confluens:

Remex, té-  
 migis. Ver-  
 vex, vervæis  
 significatio-  
 ne sūt Masc.

† Atriplex  
 (herba genus)  
 neutrum.

\* In compo-  
 sitione apud

Græca in *nc.* *Cumq;* Lebetē, Tapes *jungatur*, Acinace, Magnes.  
 Græca in *er.* Hoc Panaces, Nepenthes, & Hippomanes, Cacoëthes.

*{ Excipienda etiam veniunt Pluralia in Es Masculina. }*  
*{ ut; Antes, Annales, Pugillares, &c. }*

*Excepta Masc. in IS desinentia.*

\* Adeoq; *Nomina Mensium*  
 Masculina  
 sunt, & planè  
 Adjectiva,  
 quibus Men-  
 sis nunc  
 subauditur,  
 nunc expri-  
 mitur,  
 ut — *Mense*  
*Decembri.*  
*Ovid.*

*Mas* Ensis, \* *Mensis*, Vermis, *Sic* Mugilis, Unguis,  
 Callis, Caulis, Colis, Collis, Follis, & Ignis,  
 Cassis, Fascis, Torris, Sentis, Piscis, & Amnis,  
 Fustis, Funis, Panis, Penis, Crinis, Aqualis,  
 Et Cucumis, Vectis, Postis, *Simul* Orbis, & Axis.  
 Glis, Vomis, Sanguis, Pollis, Cenchrisq; , Lapisq; .

*Nomina Terminatione Neutra.*

*Sunt* A, E, T, C, L, Us, Ar. *Ur vel En omnia Neutra*  
*Stigma, Monile, caput, Lac, Mel, Crus, Far, fecur, Omen.*

*Excepta Masculina.*

† *Sic Atta-*  
*gen, attagê-*  
*nis.*

*Mas* Sal, Sol. Licheng; Lien, Splen, Pecten, Hymen, Ren. f.  
 Fur. Salar. & Furfur, Turtur, Vultur. Lepus, & Mus.

A *POUS* Composita , *ut Polypūs tibi Mascula sunt.*

*Scilicet* Composita à πῦρ , Masculina sunt. *Us* Apūs, Dipūs, Tripūs, Antipūs, Chy-  
 tröpūs : *prater* Lāgópūs ; quod tum pro *Avs* , tum pro *Herbā* , Femininum est.

*Excepta Feminina in Us.*

*Esto Femininum* Subscus, Incusq; , Palusq;

† Potius *Nom.*  
*hac pecudes,*  
*gen. pecudis.*  
*Et, hoc pecus,*  
*pecoris. nam,*  
*hac pecus*  
*nullibi oc-*  
*currit.*

*Atq;* Pecus † *pecudis*, Tellus, Vircusq; Salusq;.  
*Quæq;* <sup>1</sup> *Senex*, <sup>2</sup> *Juvenis*, <sup>3</sup> *Servus* tibi nomina gignunt.  
<sup>1</sup> *Senectus*. <sup>2</sup> *Juventus*. <sup>3</sup> *Sérvitus*.

*Terminationes merè Græcæ.*

*Nam* On ex  
*Græco* *or* est  
*Decl. 2. &*  
*Semper neu-*  
*trum.*

An, In, On ( ex *or* ) sunt Græca, & Mascula sæpe,  
*ut* *Peaan*, *Delphin*, *Pytho*n, *Heliconq;* , *Canonq;* .

Sed Muliebre genus poscunt Muliebria Græca,  
*Qualia sunt* *Aëtin*, *Sindon*, *Icon*, & *Aëdon*. †

† *Similiter* *Aleyon*, *Aleyōnis*. Sed *Gorgon*, & *Amizon*, *Gen. ōnis* sunt Significatione Fe-  
 minina.

## OF THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The Gender of Nouns Substantives is known  
Either by the SIGNIFICATION of a *Male*, or *Female*.  
Or by the TERMINATION of the *Declension*.

### GENERAL RULES OF SIGNIFICATION.

#### *Nouns by Signification Masculine.*

Nouns signifying only Males are of the Masculine Gender.

Such are the Proper Names of the feigned Gods, of Men, and other Males. Such likewise are all Appellatives, or Common Names, which by Nature, or by Office are given only to Men, or other Males.

#### As HIC

Mars, Martis, the God of War.	Consul, ūlis, a Consul.	Frater, tris, a Brother.
Cato, ōnis, a Man's name.	Arabs, ābis, an Arabian.	Nauta, tz, a Mariner.
Pyrois, ēntis, a Horse of the Sun.	Vir, Viri, a Man.	Verres, ris, a Boar Pig.

The Names of Rivers & Winds are Masculines. As HIC

Thamesis, is, the River Thames.	Arar, āris, the River Arar.	Libs, Libis, the Libyan wind.
Euphrates, is, the River Euphrates	Eurus, ti, the East wind.	Notus, ti, the South wind.

#### *The Names of Rivers Excepted.*

Sometimes the Names of Rivers have their Gender Feminine, or Neuter from their Termination.

As HÆC { Albula, lx, the River Albula. HÆC { Styx, Stygis, the River Styx.  
Allia, x, the River Allia. { Lethe, Lethes, the River Lethe.  
HIC & HOC Nar Naris, the River Nur. HOC lāder, lādēris, the River Vado.

#### *Nouns by Signification Feminine.*

Nouns signifying only Females are of the Feminine Gender.

Such are the Proper Names of the feigned Goddeses, of Women, & other Females. Such likewise are all Appellatives, or Common Names, which by Nature or by Office are given only to Women, or other Females.

## As HÆC

Pallas, ādis, *the Goddess of Learning.* | Soror, ōris, *a Sister.* | Regina, n̄x, *a Queen.*  
 Dido, ōnis, *a Woman's name.* | Mulier, ēris, *a Woman.* | Nutrix, trīcis, *a Nurse.*  
 Podarges, is, *a Mare's name.* | Virgo, īnis, *a Virgin.* | Leona, n̄x, *a Lioness.*

The Names of Cities, Countries, Islands, Trees are Feminines. As HÆC

Paphus, phi, *the City Paphus.* | Salamis, īnis, *the Island Salamis.* | Quercus, ci, cūs, *an Oak.*  
 Ægyptus, ti, *the Country Egypt.* | Cyprus, pri, *the Island Cyprus.* | Ulmus, mi, *an Elm.*

### *The Exception of Cities, and the Country Pontus.*

The Names of Cities ending in O, or in I of the Plural Number are Masculines.

As HIC Sulmo, ōnis, *the City Sulmo.* So Narbo, Hippon, Croton, &c.  
 Likewise HI Philippi ōrum, *the City Philippi.* HI Parisi, *the City Paris.*  
 So Delphi, Puteoli, Argi, &c.

Also HIC Acragas, gantis, *the City Acragas.* Pontus, ti, *the Country Pontus.*

So Daphnūs, untis, *the City Daphnus.* And the like in ūs, Gen. untis,

The Names of Cities having a Neuter Termination are of the Neuter Gender.

As HOC Zeugma, ātis. Reate, is. Prænestē, is. Argos, Gen. gūs,  
 Dat. gī. Suthul, ūlis. Hispal, ālis. Gadir, īris. Tibur, ūris, &c.

So Neuters Plural in A. as HÆC Pergama, ōrum, *the City Pergamus.*  
 So Bactra, Susa, Cythēra, Hierosólyma, &c.

Anxur, ūris, is both Masculine & Neuter.

### *The Exception of Trees Masculine or Neuter according to their Termination.*

Spinus, nī, *a Sloe tree.*

Oleaster, āri, *a wild Olive tree,*  
 and the like in āter are Masculines.

Siler, lēris, *an Osier.*

Robur, ōris, *an oak.*

Suber, bēris, *a Cork tree.*

Acer, ēris, *a Maple.*

Pinus, thūris, *a Frankincense tree.*

Are Neuters.



DE PRÆTERITIS & SUPINIS VERBORUM.

**Simplicium & Compositorum.**

**Verbum Compositum servabit Simplicis usum.**

[†] Sc. Sed quæ degenerant, infrà tibi cuncta notantur. †  
Hac Notâ.

## PRIMA CONJUGATIO.

**As, in Præterito facit Avi : Atumq; Supino:**

**Präsens.**

*Frateris.*

*Sapinum.*

O AS

**AVI**

**ATVM.**

**U. Plico, Plicas. Plicavi Plicatum. to Fold.**

*Sic* Replico, *to Fold back*. Supplico, *to Beseech*. Multiplico, *to Multiply*.

Duplico, *se Double*. Triplico, *se Triple*, & cætera cum Nomine composita.

EXCEPTA.

Sed Explicō      { Explicavi      &      Explicatum } is Unfold.  
                          { Explicui           Explicuitum }

*Sic* *Applico*, *to Apply*. *Implico*, *to Entangle*. *Complico*, *to Fold up*.  
dant —avi; —arum, & ui, —itum.

Neco { Negavi & Necatum } to kill.  
Necui { Nestum }

**Seco**                      **Secu:**                      **Sectum, to Cut.**

**Frico**                      **Fricui**                      **Frictum, 10 Rub.**

Mico Micui Abca: Sunnis <sup>2</sup> as Shine.

Sic Emico                      Emicui      Ablq; suplbis      3<sup>to</sup> Shine forth.

*Sed* Dimico { Dimicui & Dimicavi Dimicatum, 10 Fight.

**Cubo**                      **Cubui**                      **Cubitum, to Lie down.**

**Crepe**                      **Crepi**                      **Crepitum**, 10 *Crack*.

*Sic*    **Increpo**                      **Increpui**                      **Increpitum**, *to Chide.*

Discrepui      Discrepitum

*Sed* Discrepo } Discrepavi & Discrepatum } *to Disagree.*

Domio                      Dotmui                      Domitum, *to Tame.*

**Sono**                      **Sonui**                      **Sonitum, 10 Sound.**

Tono                  Tonui                  Tonitum, *is Thunder.*

**Veto**                      **Vetui**                      **Vetuium, to Forbid.**

Juvo                      Juvi \*                      Jutum, *to Help.*

¶ *Lavatum* ) Juvatum per Synopsin,  
unde Juvaturus.

Lavo                  Lavi \*  
vavi per Syncope; Sic Lautum ex Lavatum.  
Lautum              Lotum } 10 Wash.

\* *Pro Lavavi per Synopen; Sic Lautum ex Lavatum.  
Sed Lotum ex Lautum per Anisiohesia.*

Do	Dedi	Datum, to Give.
----	------	-----------------

*Sic* Circundo, *to Encompass.* Pessundo, *to Tread down.*

**Venundo, 10 Sell. Satisfdo, 10 Give Surety.**

**Sto**                      **Steti**                      **Statum ; to Stand.**

*Sed Afto Aftiri Afticum, to Standby.*

*Sic Reliqua Composita à Sto dans Stiti, Stitum.*

Labo, Labas, to Faint or Fall, 2 Labso: Preteritis & Supinis.

Nexo, Nexas, se Knit.

## SĚCYNDA

# SECUNDA CONJUGATIO.

ES, in Præterito dat Uī: dat ITUMq; Supino.

<i>Præsens</i>	<i>Præterit.</i>	<i>Supinum.</i>
EO ES	Uī	ITVM.
Ut, Hābeo, Habes.	Habui	Habitu, <i>to Have</i>

Sic Possihabeo, Adhibeo, Exhibeo, Inhibeo, Cohibeo, Perhibeo, Prohibeo, &c.

## EXCEPTA.

BEO.

<i>Sed</i> Sorbeo	Sorbui & Sorsū	Sorsum, <i>to Sup.</i>
Jubeo	Jussi	Jussum, <i>to Command.</i>
<i>Erubesc.</i> Erubeo	Erubui	Absq; Supinis *, <i>to Blush</i>

Sic Omnia Neutra in EO formant Uī absq; Supinis: præter Jaceo, Placeo, Taceo, Noceo, Caleo, Valeo, Coaleo, Oleo, Doleo. Careo, Pareo. Lateo. Quæ ex Supino vix usitato formant Futurum in Rus, quod in usu est. Ut ex Nocitum, Nociturus.

CEO.

* Per Syn- open pro docitum.	Doceo	Docui	Doctum *, <i>to Teach.</i>
	Misceo	Miscui	Mistum, <i>to Mingle.</i>
	Mulceo	Mulsi	Mulsū, <i>to Affrage.</i>
	Luceo	Luxi	Absq; Supinis, <i>to Shine.</i>
* Sed Coerceo, coercui, coercitū, Sic Exer- ceo.	Arceo	Arceui *	<i>to Restrain.</i>
	Conticeo	Conticui	Absq; Supinis, <i>to be Silent.</i>
	Displiceo	Displicui	& Similia Neutra, <i>to Displease.</i>

DEO.

Ardeo	Arsi	Arsum, <i>to Burn.</i>
Rideo	Risi	Risum, <i>to Laugh.</i>
Suadeo	Suasi	Suasum, <i>to Persuade.</i>
Video	Vidi	Visum, <i>to See.</i>
Sedeo	Sedi	Sessum, <i>to Sit.</i>
† Sed Obsideo	Obsedi	Obsessum, <i>to Besiege.</i> Sic cetera com- posita mutant E Præsentis in I.
Freudeo	Freudi	Fressum, <i>to Gnash.</i>
Prandeo	Prandi	Pransum, <i>to Dine.</i>
Spondeo	Spondi	Sponsum, <i>to Promise.</i>
Tondeo	Tondi	Tonsum, <i>to Clip.</i>
Mordeo	Momordi	Morsum, <i>to Bite.</i>
Pendeo	Pependi	Absq; Supinis, <i>to Hang.</i>

Sed Simplex Præteritum Geminatum, in Composito non geminatur. Ut Despondeo, despondi. Derondeo, detondi. Præmordeo, præmerdi. Dependeo dependi, Absq; Geminatone. Sed Composita à Do, Sto, Disco, Posco Geminatorem retinent cum paucis Aliis à Fungo & Curro.

Strideo

<b>Strideo</b>		<b>Stridi</b>	<b>Abſq; Supinis, to Creak.</b>
<i>Splendeſco.</i> Splendeo		Splendui }	Abſq; Supinis, to Shine.
Studeo		Strudui }	<i>Et ſimilia Neutra.</i> to Study.
Audeo		Auſus }	to Dare.
Gaudeo		Gaviſus }	to Rejoyce.
Nideo }			to Savour.
Renideo }	Abſq; Præterito & Supinis.		to Smile.
<b>GEO.</b>			
Mulgeo	Mulſi	Mulſum, to Milk.	
Indulgeo	Indulſi	Indultum, to Favour.	
Tergeo	Terſi	Terſum, to Wipe.	
Augeo	Auxi	Augtum, to Augment.	
Lugeo	Luxi	Luctum, to Lament.	
Algeo	Alſi	to be Cold.	
Fulgeo	Fulſi }	to Gliſter.	
Turgeo	Turſi }	to Swell.	
Urgeo	Urſi }	to Force.	
Frigeo	Fruxi }	to be Cold.	
Egeo	Egui }	to Want.	
Indigeo	Indigui }	Abſq; Supinis.	
<i>Rigeſco.</i> Rigeo	Rigui }	Abſq; Supinis.	to be Stiffe.
<i>Vigeſco.</i> Vigeo	Vigui }	<i>Et ſimilia Neutra.</i>	to be Vigorous.
<b>LEO.</b>			
Deleo	Delevi	Deletum, to B'ot out.	
Fleo	Flevi	Fletum, to Weep.	
Pleo	Plevi	Pletum, to Fill.	
<i>Adoleſco.</i> Adoleo	{ Ex Oleo to Grow	Adolevi	Adultum, to Grow to ripe Age.
<i>Aboleſco.</i> Aboleo		Abolevi	Aboliturum, to Aboliſh.
<i>Exoleſco.</i> Exoleo		Exolevi	Exoliturum, to Decay.
<i>Obſoleſco.</i> Obſoleo		Obſolevi	Obſoliturum, to Grow out of Uſe.
<i>Sed</i>		Inoleo, Oboleo, Peroleo, Redoleo, Suboleo, ex Oleo, to Smell.	
<i>At</i>		dant uñ, itum. <i>Supina vix in uſu.</i>	
		Inoleo, to Encreaſe, dat Inolevi, Abſq; Supinis.	
<i>Palleſco.</i> Palleo	Pallui }	Abſq; Supinis.	to be Pale.
<i>Sileſco.</i> Sileo	Silui }	<i>Et ſimilia Neutra.</i>	to be Silent.
		Polleo	to be Able.
		Soleo	to Accuſtome.
<b>MEO.</b>			
<i>Timeſco.</i> Timeo	Timui }	Abſq; Supinis	to Fear.
<i>Tumeſco.</i> Tumeo	Tumui }	<i>Et ſimilia Neutra.</i>	to Swell.
<b>NEO.</b>			
Teneo	Tenui	Tentum, to Hold.	
<i>Retineo</i>	Retinui	Retentum, to Hold back.	
<i>Sic</i> Abſtineo, Contineo, Detineo. <i>Sed</i> Pertineo, &c. abſque Supinis.			
Neo	Nevi	Netum, to Spin.	
Maneo	Manſi	Manſum, to Tarry.	
<i>Sic</i> Permaneo, &c. in A. — ſi		— ſum, to Continue.	
<i>† Sed</i> Eminéo	Eminui }	to Excel.	
Imminéo	Imminui }	to Hang over.	
Præminéo	Præminui }	to Excell.	
Prominéo	Prominui }	to Hang out.	

PEO.

<i>Stupeſco.</i>	PEO. Stupeo	Stupui }		<i>to be Amazed.</i>
<i>Tepesco.</i>	TEPEO.	Tepui }	Abſque Supinis <i>Et ſimilia Neutra.</i>	<i>to be Warm.</i>
	QVEO.			
	Torqueo	Torſi	Tortum,	<i>to Wreſt.</i>
	Liqueo	Licui	Abſq; Supinis,	<i>to Melt.</i>
	REO.			
	Hæreo	Hæſi	Hæſum,	<i>to Stick.</i>
	Torreo	Torui	Toſtum,	<i>to Scorich.</i>
<i>Floroſco.</i>	Floro	Florui }	Abſq; Supinis	<i>to Flourish</i>
<i>Horreſco.</i>	Horreo	Horui }	<i>Et ſimilia Neutra.</i>	<i>to be Aſtoniſhed.</i>
	Clabreo	Abſq; Præterito & Supinis,		<i>to be Bald.</i>
	Mæreo	Mœſtus ſum.		<i>to be Sorrowful.</i>
	SEO.			
	Cenſeo	Cenſui	Cenſum;	<i>to Cenſure.</i>
	Denſeo	Abſq; Præterito & Supinis,		<i>to be Thick.</i>
	TEO.			
<i>Pateſco.</i>	Pateo	Patui }	Abſq; Supinis	<i>to be Open.</i>
<i>Deliteſco.</i>	Deliteo	Delitui }	<i>Et ſimilia Neutra.</i>	<i>to lie Hid.</i>
	VEO.			
	Moveo	Movi	Motum,	<i>to Move.</i>
	Foveo	Fovi	Fortum,	<i>to Cherish.</i>
	Voveo	Vovi	Votum,	<i>to Vow.</i>
	Faveo	Favi	Fautum,	<i>to Favour.</i>
	Caveo	Cavi	Cautum,	<i>to Beware.</i>
<i>Paueſco.</i>	Paveo	Pavi		<i>to be Afraid.</i>
<i>Ferveſco.</i>	Ferveo	Fervi & Fervui }	Abſq; Sup.	<i>to be Hot.</i>
	Conniveo	Connivi & Connixi }		<i>to Wink.</i>
	Avco			<i>to Covet.</i>
	Flaveo	} Abſq; Præterito & Supinis.		<i>to be Yellow.</i>
	Liveo			<i>to be Blown.</i>
	Ceveo			<i>to Fawn.</i>
	EO <i>Pyrum</i>			
<i>* Ut ex-</i>	Cico	Civi	Citum*,	<i>to Stir up.</i>
<i>citius.</i>	Vico	Vievi	Vietum,	<i>to bind with Twigs.</i>
<i>Sed ex-</i>	Languo	Langui }	Abſque Supinis.	<i>to Languiſh.</i>
<i>citius a</i>	Pinguo	Pingui }		<i>to be Fat.</i>
<i>Cio</i>	Cluco	Abſq; Præterito & Supinis.		<i>to be Famous.</i>
<i>Conjug.</i>				
<i>4<sup>ta</sup>.</i>				
	EOR.			
	Fateor	Paſſus ſum,		<i>to Confeſſe</i>
<i>Conſiteor</i>	Diffiteor	Diſſeſſus.		<i>to Deny. &amp;c.</i>
	Liceor	Licuitus.		<i>to cheapen.</i>
	Mereor	Meritus.		<i>to Deſerve.</i>
	Miſereor	Miſertus.		<i>to Pity.</i>
	Reor	Ratus		<i>to Suppoſe.</i>
	Tuëor, tuëris <i>vel</i> }	Tuëri. Tuitus ſum,		<i>to Deſend.</i>
<i>* Conjug.</i>	Tuor, tueris }			
<i>Tertia.</i>	Medeor	Abſq; Præterito.		<i>to Heal.</i>



# TERTIA CONJUGATIO.

IS Breve, Præterito facit I: facit UMq; Supino.  
*Consona sed varias tum Præteriti, atq; Supini.*

<i>Præsens</i> O IS	<i>Præterit.</i> I	<i>Supin.</i> UM.
BO.		
Bibo, bibis	Bibi	Bibitum, <i>to Drink.</i>
Scribo	Scripti	Scriptum, <i>to Write.</i>
Nubo	Nupsi *	Nuptum, <i>to be Married.</i> * <i>Sic Nupta sum.</i>
Decumbo	Decubui	Decubitum, <i>to Lie down.</i> <i>Sic Cætera</i>
Lambo	Lambi	<i>to Lick.</i> <i>Composita</i>
Scabo	Scabi	<i>to Scratch.</i> <i>a Cubo</i>
		<i>Sc. Incum-</i>
		<i>bo, Recum-</i>
		<i>bo&amp;c. Quæ</i>
		<i>in 3 Conjug. addiscunt &amp;c.</i>
CO.		
Ico	Ici	Ictum, <i>to Strike.</i>
Vinco	Vici	Victum, <i>to Conquer.</i>
Dico	Dixi	Dictum, <i>to Speak.</i>
Duco	Duxi	Ductum, <i>to Lead.</i>
Parco	Peperci	Parcitum, <i>to Spare.</i>
	Parfi	Parsum, <i>to Spare.</i>
<i>Sed † Comparco</i>	Comparfi	Comparsum, <i>to Spare.</i>
DO.		
Mando	Mandi	Mansum, <i>to Eat.</i>
Scando	Scandi	Scansum, <i>to Climb.</i>
<i>Sed † Descendo.</i>	Descendi	Descensum, <i>to Descend.</i> <i>Sic Cætera</i>
Prehendo	Prehendi	Prehensum, <i>to take Hold of.</i> <i>Composita.</i>
Accendo	Accendi	Accensum, <i>to Kindle.</i> <i>Sic Incendo.</i>
Defendo	Defendi	Defensum, <i>to Defend.</i> <i>Sic Offendo.</i>
Edo	Edi	Essum, <i>to Eat.</i> <i>Sic Exedo, &amp;c.</i>
<i>† Sed Cōmedo</i>	Comēdi	Comesum ? <i>to Eat.</i>
Cudo	Cudi	Comestum } <i>to Eat.</i>
		Cusum, <i>to Forge.</i>
Fundo	Fudi	Fusum, <i>to Pour out.</i>
Findo	Fidi	Fissum, <i>to Cleave.</i>
Scindo	Scidi	Scissum, <i>to Cut.</i>
Pando	Pandi	Passum, <i>to Set open.</i>
<i>Sed † Expando</i>	Expandi	Expansum, <i>to Spread abroad.</i> <i>Sic Cætera.</i>
Claudo	Clausi	Clausum, <i>to Shut.</i> <i>Comp.</i>
<i>Sed † Excludo</i>	Exclusi	Exclusum, <i>to Shut out.</i> <i>Sic Cætera. Comp.</i>
Plaudo	Plausi	Plausum, <i>to Applaud.</i> <i>Sic Applaudo.</i>
<i>Sed † Explodo</i>	Explosi	Explosum, <i>to Explode.</i> <i>Sic Displodo.</i>
Vado	Vasi	Vasum, <i>to Go.</i>
Rado	Rasi	Rasum, <i>to Shave.</i>
Rodo	Rosi	Rosum, <i>to Gnaw.</i>
Lædo	Lasi	Læsum, <i>to Hurt.</i>
<i>Sed † Elido</i>	Elisi	Elisum, <i>to Hit against.</i> <i>Sic Cætera. Comp.</i>
		<i>ubique mutant E in I.</i>

Ludo	Lusi	Lusum, to Play.
Trudo	Trusi	Trusum, to Thrust.
Divido	Divisi	Divisum, to Divide.
Cedo	Cessi	Cessum, to Give Place. cum Compositis, &c.
<i>Sed</i> Cedo	Cecidi	Casum, to Beat.
<i>Sic</i> Occido	Oecidi	Occisum, to kill.
<i>Sic</i> Excido, to Cut out. Incido, to Cut in. Decido, to Cut off. & Cxt. Comp.		

Cado	Cecidi	Casum, to Fall.
<i>Sed</i> Otcedo	Oecidi	Occisum, to be killed.
Recido	Receidi	Recasum, to Fall back.
<i>Sed</i> Excido, to Fall out. Incido, to Fall in. Decido, to Fall from. &c. Absq; Sup.		

Pedo	Pepedi	Peditum, to Break wind.
Pendo	Pependi	Pensum, to Payse or weigh.
Tendo	Tetendi	{ Tensum } { Tentum } to Stretch.
<i>Sic</i> Extendo. Intendo		
<i>Sed</i> Ostendo <i>potius</i> -sum. Contendo, Distendo, Præterendo, Proterendo, potius -tum		
Tundo	Tutudi	{ Tusum, } { Tunsum, } to Knock.
<i>Sed</i> Contundo	Contudi	Contusum, to Knock down. Sic Cxt. Comp.

Composita a DO Conjugationis III<sup>ie</sup>. formant

	-didi	-ditum. Us	
Edo	Edidi	Editum, to Set forth.	(Vendo.
<i>Sic</i> Addo, Abdo, Obdo, Indo, Condo, Credo, Dedo, Perdo, Prodo, Reddo, Trado,			
<i>Sed</i> Abscondo	{ Abscondidi } { Abscondi }	{ Absconditum, } { Absconsun, }	{ to Hide. }
Rudo	Rudi	{ Absq; Supinis. }	to Bruise.
Sido	Sidi		to Sink down.
Fido	Fidis sum.		to Trust.

GO.			
Plango	Planxi	Planctum, to Lament.	
Cingo	Cinxi	Cinctum, to Encompass.	
Lingo	Linxi	Linctum, to Lick.	
Tingo	Tinxi	Tinctum, to Dip, or Dye.	
Exstinguo *	Exstinxi	Exstinctum, to Extinguish.	* Ab inusitate Stingo
Distinguo *	Distinxi	Distinctum, to Distinguish.	
Ungo	Unxi	unctum, to Anoint.	
jungo	junxi	Junctum, to Joyn.	
Mungo	Munxi	Munctum, to Clense.	
Pungo	{ Pupugi & } { Punxi }	Punctum, to Prick.	
<i>Sic</i> Repungo	{ Repupugi & } { Repunxi }	Repunctum, to Prick.	
<i>Sed</i> Compungo	Compunxi	Compunctum, to Prick, or Mark.	
Dispungo	Dispunxi	Dispunctum, to Examine.	

Fingo,

	Fingo	Finxi	Fictum, to Feign.	
	Pingo	Pinxi	Pictum, to Paint.	
	Stringo	Strinxi	Strictum, to Bind.	
	Mingo & Meio	Minxi	Mictum, to Pisse.	
	Tego	Texi	Tectum, to Cover.	
	Rego	Rexi	Rectum, to Rule.	
Sed	Dirigo	Direxi	Directum, to Direct. & Præf. mutato in I.	
Sic	Arrigo, to lift up.	Erigo, to Raise up.	Corrigo, to Correct. Porrigo, to Stretch forth.	
Sed	Pergo *	Perrexi	Perrectum, to Go Forward. * pro Perigo.	
	Surgo *	Surrexi	Surrectum, to Rise. * Surreigo.	
	Sugo	Suxi	Suctum, to Suck.	
	Affligo	Affixi	Afflictum, to Punish.	Sic cet. comp. ab Inuistate Eligo.
	Frigo	Fixi	Frictum, to Parch.	
	Figo	Fixi	Fruxum, to Fasten.	
	Spargo	Sparsi	Sparsum, to Scatter.	
†	Aspergo	Aspersi	Aspersum, to Sprinkle.	Sic Cet. Comp. ubiq; mutant & in I.
	Mergo	Mersi	Mersum, to Drown.	
	Lego	Legi	Lectum, to Read.	
Sic	Perlego	Perlegi	Perlectum, to Read over.	Sic Cet. Comp. cum Re, Per, Praes, Sub, & Trans.
Sed	† Eligo	Elegi	Electum, to Choose.	Sic Seligo, Colligo, &c. mutant & Praesentis in I
At	Diligo	Dilexi	Dilectum, to Love.	
	Negligo	Neglexi	Neglectum, to Neglect.	
	Intelligo	Intellexi	Intellectum, to Understand.	
	Ago	Egi	Actum, to Do.	Sic Pérago, & Circūago.
Sed	† Abigo	Abegi	Abactum, to Drive away.	& Cet. Comp. cum
At	Cogo	Coegi	Coactum, to Compell.	Ad. Ex. Sub, & Trans mutant A Praesentis in I.
	Dego,	Degi	to Live.	
	Prodigo	Prodegi	absq; Supinis. to Cast away.	
	Satago	Sategi	to be Busy.	
	Ambigo	absq; Præf. & Supin.	to Doubt.	
	Frango	Fregi	Fractum, to Break.	
Sed	† Effringo	Effregi	Effractum, to Break open.	Sic cet. comp. mutant A Praesentis in I.
	Tango	Téngi	Tactum, to Touch.	
† Sed	Attingo	Attigi	Attractum, to Touch upon.	Sic cet. comp. mutant A Praesentis in I.
	Pango	Pépi	to Bargain.	
		Pépi	Pactum, to Joyn.	
		Panxi	to Joyn, or make Verset.	
Sed	Compingo	Compegi	Compactum, to Joyn together.	
	Impingo	Impegi	Impactum, to Dash against.	

<b>An</b> <b>Clango</b> <b>Ningo</b> <b>Vergo</b>	<b>Anxi</b> <b>Clanxi</b> <b>Ninxi</b> abſq; Przt. & Supin.	<b>to Perplex, or Trouble;</b> <b>to Reſound.</b> <b>to Snow,</b> <b>to Incline, or Bow towards.</b>
<b>HO.</b> <b>Traho</b> <b>Vcho</b>	<b>Traxi</b> <b>Vexi</b>	<b>Traſtum, to Draw.</b> <b>Veſtum, to Carry.</b>
<b>LO.</b> <b>Molo</b> <b>Allo</b> <b>Golo</b> <b>† Sed Occulo</b> <b>Conſulo</b> <b>Excello</b> <b>Præcello</b> <b>Antecello</b> <b>Percello</b>	<b>Molui</b> <b>Alui</b> <b>Colui</b> <b>Ocului</b> <b>Conſului</b> <b>Excellui</b> <b>Præcellui</b> <b>Antecellui</b> <b>Perculi</b>	<b>Molitur, to Grinde.</b> <b>{ Alitur &amp; } to Nourish.</b> <b>{ Altum }</b> <b>Culcum, to Till, or Worſhip.</b> <b>Occultum, to Cover. O in U mutato.</b> <b>Conſultum, to Counſel.</b> <b>Excelfum, to Excell. } Ab antiquo Cello,</b> <b>Præcelſum, to Surpaſſe. } quod ſignificat</b> <b>abſq; Sup. to Surmount. } Moveo.</b> <b>Pereulſum, to Strike. } Sic Procello.</b>
<b>Pello</b> <b>Vello</b> <b>Sallo</b> <b>Fallo</b> <b>† Refello</b> <b>Pſallo</b> <b>Volo</b> <b>Nolo</b> <b>Malo</b>	<b>Pepuli</b> <b>{ Velli &amp;</b> <b>{ Vulſi</b> <b>Salli</b> <b>Fefelli</b> <b>Refelli</b> <b>Pſalli</b> <b>Volui</b> <b>Nolui</b> <b>Malui</b>	<b>Pulſum, to Drive out.</b> <b>Vulſum, to Pluck.</b> <b>Sallum, to Salt.</b> <b>Fallum, to Deceive.</b> <b>to Undeceive, or Conſute.</b> <b>to Sing, &amp; Play.</b> <b>to Will.</b> <b>to Not will.</b> <b>to Rather will.</b>
<b>Tello*</b> <b>Extollo</b> <b>Attollo</b>	<b>Suſtuli</b> <b>Extuli</b> abſq; Przt. & Sup.	<b>Sublatum, to take away.</b> <b>Elatum, to Praise highly.</b> <b>to Liſt up.</b> <b>*Nam Suſtollo</b> <b>inuſitatum eſt.</b> <b>† Nam Attuli &amp;</b> <b>Allatum ratione</b> <b>ſignificationis per-</b> <b>tinent ad Aſſero.</b> <b>* Tremiſco.</b>
<b>MO.</b> <b>Vomo</b> <b>Gemo</b> <b>Fremo</b> <b>Tremo*</b>	<b>Vomui</b> <b>Gemui</b> <b>Fremui</b> <b>Tremui</b>	<b>Vomitum, to Vomit.</b> <b>Gemitum, to Bemoil</b> <b>Fremitur, to Rage.</b> <b>abſq; Sup. to Tremble.</b>
<b>Emo</b> <b>Sic Cōemo</b> <b>† Sed Périmo</b>	<b>Emi</b> <b>Cōemi</b> <b>Perēmi</b>	<b>Emtum, to Buy.</b> <b>Cōemtum, to Buy up all.</b> <b>Peremtum, to kill.</b> <b>Sic ext. Comp. mu-</b> <b>tant E. Præſentis in I</b>
<b>Demo</b> <b>Sumo</b> <b>Como</b> <b>Promo</b>	<b>Demſi</b> <b>Sumſi</b> <b>Comſi</b> <b>Promſi</b>	<b>Demtum, to Take away.</b> <b>Sumtum, to Take.</b> <b>Comtum, to Comb.</b> <b>Promptum, to Draw forth.</b>
<b>Premo</b> <b>† Sed Exprimo</b>	<b>Preſſi</b> <b>Exprefſi</b>	<b>Preſſum, to Preſſe.</b> <b>Exprefſum, to Exprefſe. Sic ext. Comp. mu-</b> <b>tant E. Præſentis in I.</b>



# N O.

	Sino	Sivi	Situm, to Permit.
Sic	Déino	Desivi & Defii	Désitum, to End, or Leave off. *per Syn.
	Lino	Levi	Litum, to Anoint, or Damb. copen.
Sic	Oblino	Oblevi	Oblitum, to Damb over. & Illino.
	Rélin	Relevi	Rélitum, to Open, or Breach.
	Cerno	Crevi	Cretum, to Perceive. Sic Decerno, &c.
	Sperno	Sprevi	Spretum, to Despise. Comp.
	Sterno	Stravi	Stratum, to Throw down. or to spread.
	Temno	Temsi	Temtum, to Conferm.
	Gigno	Genui	Genitum, to Beget.
	Pono	Posui	Positum, to Put.
	Cano	Cecini	Cantum, to Sing.
Sed	Accino	Accinui	Accentum, to Sing-to. Sic Czt. Comp. à Cano, ut Suecino.

# P O.

	Carpo	Carpfi	Carptum, to Crop.
+ Sed	Discerpo	Discerpsi	Discerptum, to Tear in pieces. Sic czt.
	Repo	Repsi	Reptum, to Creep. Comp. ubiq;
	Serpo	Serpsi	Serptum, to Crawl mutant A
	Scalpo	Scalpsi	Scalptum, to Scratch. in E.
	Sculpo	Sculpsi	Sculptum, to Grave.
	Clepo	Clepsi	Cleptum, to steal, or to hide.
	Rumpo	Rupi	Ruprum, to Break.
	Strepo	Strepu	Streptum, to make a Noise.

# Q U O.

	Linquo	Liqui	Lictum, to Leave. Sic Delinquo;
	Coquo	Coxi	Coctum, to Boil. Relinquo.

# R O.

	Tero	Trivi	Tritum, to Wear.
	Quero	Quasivi	Quzritum, to Seek.
Sed	Exquiro	Exquisivi	Exquisitum, to Search out. Sic czt.
	Sero	Sevi	Satum, to Sow or Plant. Comp. u-
Sed	Cónsero	Consevi	Cónsitum, to Plant together. biq; mu-
	Insero	Insevi	Insitum, to Engraft. rant & in I.
Sic	Cætera Composita à Sero, pro Semino & Planto.		

	Sero	Serui	Sertum, to Set in Order.
Sic	Cónsero	Conserui	Consertum, to Intermingle.
	Insero	Inserui	Insertum, to Put in, or Insert.
Sic	Cætera Composita à Sero pro Ordine.		

	Gero	Gessi	Gellum, to Carry.
	Uro	Ussi	Ustum, to Burn.

	Verro	Verri	Versum, to Brush.
	Curro	Cucurri	Cursum, to Run.

	Decurro	{Decucurri & Decurri	{Decursum, to Run down.
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Sic Excurro, Præcurro, Procurro: quin et, Accurro, Discuro,  
Et Simplex & Geminatum habens Præteritum.

Sed Cætera Composita Geminatiónem abjiciunt. T/

	Succurro	Succurri	Succursum, to Help
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Sic Incurro, Occurro, Percurro, Recurro, Transcurro.

	<b>Fero</b>	<b>Tuli</b>	<b>Latum, 10 Bear, or Suffer. Sic Defe-</b>
<b>Ad.</b>	<b>Affero</b>	<b>Attuli</b>	<b>Allatum, 10 Bring unto. 10. Refero.</b>
<b>Ex.</b>	<b>Effero</b>	<b>Extuli</b>	<b>Elatum, 10 Bring out. 10. Praefero Pro-</b>
<b>Ob.</b>	<b>Offero</b>	<b>Obruli</b>	<b>Oblatum, 10 Offer, 10. Praefero Pro-</b>
<b>Ab.</b>	<b>Aufero</b>	<b>Abstuli</b>	<b>ablatum, 10 Take away. Circumfero.</b>
<b>Dis.</b>	<b>Differo</b>	<b>Distuli</b>	<b>Dilatum, 10 Delay.</b>
	<b>Infero</b>	<b>Intuli</b>	<b>Illatum, 10 Bring in. Sic Confero.</b>
	<b>Transfero</b>	<b>Transuli</b>	<b>Tralatum, 10 Carry over.</b>
<b>Sub.</b>	<b>Suffero</b>	<b>Absq; Præ. &amp; Supinis 10 Suffer. Nam Sustuli &amp; Sub-</b>	
			<b>latum significant Tollere &amp; Elevare, non Pati. Adeoq; pertinent ad</b>
			<b>Tollo, seu Sustollo. 10 lift up, or Carry away.</b>
	<b>Furo</b>	<b>Absq; Præ. &amp; Supinis; 10 Rage. Sed Furo in prima</b>	
	<b>S C O</b>		<b>persona non Legitur.</b>
	<b>Cresco</b>	<b>Crevi</b>	<b>Cretum, 10 Grow.</b>
	<b>Quiesco</b>	<b>Quievi</b>	<b>Quietum, 10 Rest.</b>
<b>Ex</b>	<b>Suesco;</b>	<b>Suevi</b>	<b>Suetum, 10 Accustom.</b>
<b>Suco</b>	<b>Scisco</b>	<b>Scivi</b>	<b>Scitum, 10 Enquire into. Sic Adscis-</b>
			<b>ico, Conscisco, &amp;c.</b>
	<b>Nosco</b>	<b>Novi</b>	<b>Notum, 10 Know</b>
<b>Sic</b>	<b>Ignosco</b>	<b>Ignovi</b>	<b>Ignotum, 10 Pardon. &amp; Czt. Comp.</b>
<b>Sed</b>	<b>Agnosco</b>	<b>Agnovi</b>	<b>Agnitum, 10 Acknowledge.</b>
	<b>Cognosco</b>	<b>Cognovi</b>	<b>Cognitum, 10 Know of.</b>
	<b>Pasco</b>	<b>Pavi</b>	<b>Pastum, 10 Feed.</b>
<b>Sic</b>	<b>Depasco</b>	<b>Depavi</b>	<b>Depastum, 10 Eat up. Epasco &amp; czt.</b>
<b>Sed</b>	<b>Compesco</b>	<b>Compescui</b>	<b>Compescitum, 10 Restrain. Comp.</b>
	<b>Dispesco.</b>	<b>Dispesui</b>	<b>Dispescitum, 10 Scatter.</b>
	<b>Disco</b>	<b>Didici</b>	
<b>Sic</b>	<b>Dedisco</b>	<b>Dedidici. &amp; Czt. Comp</b>	} <b>Absq; Su-</b> } <b>pinis. 10 Learn.</b> } <b>10 Unlearn.</b> } <b>10 Require.</b> } <b>10 Require again</b>
	<b>Poseo</b>	<b>Poposci</b>	
<b>Sic</b>	<b>Reposco</b>	<b>Repoposci. &amp; Czt. Comp</b>	
	<b>Conquinisco,</b>	<b>Conquexi, Absque Sup. 10 No.</b>	
	<b>Glisco</b>	<b>Absq; Præ. &amp; Supinis. 10 Encrease, or Spread.</b>	

### S C O I N C H O A T I V V M.

**Verba INCHOATIVA in S C O carent Præterito.**

- U** Labasco, 10 Begin to Fall, Ardesco, 10 Begin to Burne } **Absq;**  
**Hisco**, 10 Cleave, or Gape. Fatisco, 10 Cleave, or Gape very much. } **Præ.**  
**Sed** Verba in S C O usurpata pro Primitivis suis Obsolete  
 Perfectum formant More Primitivorum.  
**U** Senesco Senui sicut Seneo, 10 Grow Old.  
**Sic** Erubesco, Erubui. Evanesco, Evanui. Innotesco, Innotui, &c.  
**Nam** Erubeo, Evanesco, Innoteo, Obsolete sunt.  
 Inchoativa sunt à Secundâ Personâ Præsentis suorum Primitivorum, addendo C O.  
**U** à Labo, labas; Labasco. à Splendeo, Splendet; Splendesco. à Tremo, tremis; Tremasco.  
**Hisco** per Synopen pro Hiasco, ab Hio, hias; Formationem habet Inchoativorum,  
 seu Inceptivorum, non Significationem: Idem enim significat, quod Hio.  
**Fatisco** componitur ex Fatum & Hisco.

### S S O \* M E D I T A T I V U M

- \* Verba in S S O dicuntur MEDITATIVA, quia præter Desiderium,  
 superaddunt significationi suorum Primitivorum Studium, &  
 Conatum, multamq; Meditationem.

**Arcesso** **Arcessivi** **Arcessitum, 10 Go to Call;**  
**Lacesso** **Lacessivi** **Lacessitum, 10 Provoke.** **Fa-**

Faceſſo	{ Faceſſi & Faceſſivi	Faceſſitum, to Go to Doſ.
Capēſſo	{ Capēſſi & Capēſſivi	Capēſſitum, to Go to Take.
Inceſſo	Inceſſi Abſq; Supinis,	to Invade. or Aſſaults.

*See* Petiſſo, Expetiſſo, Appetiſſo, to Seek, or Deſire earneſtly. Abſque Præſ.  
*Sic* Incipiſſo, pro Incipio, Abſq; Præſ.

S O.	Viſo etiam inter Meditativa numeratur.	
Viſo.	Viſi	Viſum, to Go to See, or to Viſit.

Piniſo	Piniui	{ Piniſtum, Piniſum, Piſtum, to Bake.
Depſo	Depſui	Abſque Sup. to Knead.

T O.

Flexo	Flexi	Flexum, to Bend.
Nexo	{ Nexui & Nexi	Nexum, to Knit.
Plexo	{ Plexui & Plexi	Plexum, to Punish. or to Weave
	Pexui	Péctitum,
Pecto	{ Pexi & Pexi	to Comb.
		Pexum

Meto	Mellui	Mellum, to Reap.
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Mitto	Miſi	Miſſum, to Send.
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Peto	Petivi	Petitum, to Ask.
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Verto	Verti	Verſum, to Turn.
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<i>Sed</i> Siſto	Stiti	Statum, to Stay, or Stop. Actively.
Reſiſto	Reſtiti	Reſtitum, to Reſiſt.

Sterto	Stertui	Abſq; Sup. to Snore.
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*Sic* Abſiſto, Exſiſto,  
 Conſiſto, Deſiſto,  
 &c. Comp: Quorum  
 Supina vix in uſu.

V O.

Solvo	Solvi	Solutum, to Loos.
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Volvo	Volvi	Volutum, to Roll.
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Vivo	Vixi	Vitum, to Live.
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X O.

Texo	Texui.	Textum, to Weave.
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I O.

CIO. Facio	Feci	Factum, to Make.
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*Sic* Calefacio, Benefacio, Malefacio, Olfacio: & Cztera cum Nominis  
 Verbo, vel Adverbio Compoſita retinent A Thematis.

<i>Sed</i> Efficio	Effeci	Effectum, to Accompliſh.
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*Sic* Afficio, Conſicio, Perſicio: & Cztera cum Prepoſitione Compoſita.

Jacio	Jeci	Jactum, to Caſt.
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+ <i>Sed</i> Ejicio	Ejeci	Ejectum, to Caſt out. <i>Sic</i> Czter. Comp.
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Adſpicio	Adſpexi	Adſpectum, to Behold.
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*Sic* Conſpicio, Reſpicio: & Cztera Compoſita ab inuſitato SPECIO.

Allicio	Allexi	Allectum, to Entice.
Sic Prolicio : & Cætera Composita ab	inuitato L A C I O.	
Sed Elicio	Elicui	Elicitum, to Draw out.
DIO. Fodio	Fodi	Fossum, to Dig.
GIO. Fugio	Fugi	Fugitum, to Fly
PIO. Capió	Cepi	Captum, to Take.
9 Sed Incipio	Incépi	Inceptum, to Begin Sic Czt. Comp
Rapio	Rapui	Raptum, to Snatch.
1 Sed Eripio	Eripui	Ereptum, to Snatch out. Sic Czt. Comp.
Cupio	Cupivi	Cupitum, to Desire. Concupisco.
Sapio	Sapui & Sapivi	} Ablq; { to be Wise. } Sup. { to be Foolish. A in I
4 Sed Delúpio	Delipui. Et Czt. Comp.	
RIO. Pario	Peperi	Partum a. to Bring Forth a Pro Paritum, unde Pariturus.
TIO. Quatio	Quasi	Quassum, to Shake.
Sed 1 Percutio	Percussi	Percussum, to Strike. Sic Executio
	Concutio & Czt. Comp.	a Quatio mutant Quæ in Cui.
UO.		
BVO Imbuo	Imbui	Imbütum, to Season.
Tribuo	Tribui	Tribütum, to Give.
CVO. Acuo	Acui	Acütum, to Sharpen.
Arguo	Argui	Argütum, to Reprove.
DVO. Induo	Indui	Indütum, to Put on.
XVO. Exuo	Exui	Exütum, to Put off.
NVO. Minuo	Minui	Minütum, to Lessen.
Sternuo	Sternui	Sternütum, to Sneeze.
TUO. Statuo	Statui	Statütum, to Appoint.
1 Sed Destituo	Destitui	Destitütum, to Forsake. Sic Con-
	stituo, Restituo, & Czt. Comp. ubiq; mutant A in I.	
Suo	Sui	Sütum, to Sow.
Spuo	Spui	Spütum, to Spit. Sic Conspuo, &
Sed 1 Respuo	Respui	Ablq; Supin. to Reject. Czt. Comp.
Luo	Lui	Luitum, to Tay.
Sed 1 Diluo	Dilui	Dilütum, to Clear, or Dissolve. Sic Czt.
Ruo	Rui	Ruitum } to Rush. Comp.
Sed 1 Diruo	Dirui	Dirütum, to Throw down. Sic Czt.
Pluo	{ Plui & }	Plutum, to Rain. Comp.
Fluo	Fluxi	Fluxum, to Flow.
Struo	Struxi	Structum, to Lay in order
Metuo	Metui	Ablq; Supin. to Fear.
Sic Nuo, to Negd. Annuo, to Consent to. Innuo, to Imply. Renuo, to Refuse.		
Tuo Congruo, to Agree with. Ingruo, to Assault, Perfectum formant in U I.		
Ablq; Supinis.		

Labor



# O R. Deponentia Omnia Conjug. Tertia.

Labor	Lapsus Sum,	to Slip. or Fall.
Amplector	Amplexus,	to Embrace.
Complector	Complexus,	to Use.
Vitor	Vfus	to Complain.
Quoror	Questus,	to Perform.
Fungor	Functus,	to Endeavour.
Nitor	{ Nifus, } { Nixus, }	to Enjoy.
Fruor	{ Fruius, } { Fructus, }	to Turn aside.
Divertor. & } Diverto }	Diverti,	to Out-strip. or Prevail.
Prævertor, & { Præverto }	Præverti,	to Return.
Revertor	{ Reverti, } { Reversus }	

## QVOR.

Loquor	Locutus,	to Speak.
Sequor	Secutus,	to Follow.

## SCOR.

Irascor	Iratus,	to be Angry
Nascor	Natus,	to be Born.
Nanciscor	Nactus,	to Obtain.
Paciscor	Pactus,	to Bargain.
Fatiscor	Fessus,	to be Weary
Defetiscor	Defessus,	A Præsentis in E mutato.
Obliviscor	Oblitus,	to Forget.
Vliscor	Vltus,	to Revenge.
Adipiscor	Adeptus,	to Get, or Attain.
Proficiscor	Profectus,	to Go a Journey. or forward
Expergiscor	Experrectus,	to Awake.
Comminiscor	Commentus,	to Devise.

## IOR.

Patior	Passus,	to Suffer. Sic Compatior.
Perpetior	Perpessus,	to Endure. Mutato A in E.
Gradior	Gressus.	to Walk.
Progredior	Progressus,	to Go Forward. Sic Cxt.
Comp. mutant A Præsentis in E. ut Congredior. Regredior.		

Morior	{ Möreris, Mori & } { Moriris, Moriri }	Mortuus Sum. to Die.
Orior	{ Orëris & } { Oriris, }	Oriri Ortus Sum. to Rise.
Potior	{ Pöteris & } { Potiris }	Potiri Potitus Sum. to Possess.
Calvor	{ Absq; Præterito, }	to Decieve.
Ringor		to Grieve.
Liquor		to Melt or Dissolve.
Vescor		to Eat or Feed on.
Reminor		to Remember.

# QUARTA CONJUGATIO.

IS. *Longum*, IVI Præterito est; ITVMq; Supino.

	<i>Præsens.</i> IO IS	<i>Præterit.</i> IVI	<i>Supinum.</i> ITVM.
<b>VI</b>	Partio, Partis, Impertio CIO.	Partivi Impertivi EXCEPTA.	Partitum. <i>to Part, or Divide.</i> Impertitum <i>to Impart.</i> A muta- to in E.
<b>Sed</b>	Sancio	Sancivi	Sanctum <i>to Establish.</i>
	Amicio	Amicivi Amicui Amixi	Amictum, <i>to Cloath.</i>
	Vincio	Vinxi	Vinctum, <i>to Binde.</i>
	Farcio	Farxi	Fartum, <i>to Stuff.</i>
<b>Sed</b> † Refercio		Referxi	Refertum, <i>to stuff full.</i> A mu-
* Sic Refar Sarcio *		Sarxi	Sartum, <i>to Mend.</i> tato in E.
cio. Con- Fuleio		Fulxi	Fultum, <i>to Trop up</i>
farcio Raucio		Raufi	Raufum, <i>to be Hoarse.</i>
	LIO.		
	Sepelio	Sepelivi	Sepultum, <i>to Bury.</i>
* i.e. Salto	Salio *	Salui & Salii	Saltum, <i>to Leap.</i>
	Nam Salio pro Sale condio format Salivi, Salitum <i>in Salis.</i>		
<b>Sed</b> † Infilio		Infilui Infilii	Insultum, <i>to Leap upon</i> Sic cætera Comp.
	NIO.		
	Venio	Veni	Ventum, <i>to Come.</i>
	PIO.		
	Sepio	Sepivi & Sepii	Septum, <i>to Hedge in</i>
	RIO.		
	Haurio	Hausi	Hauftum, <i>to Draw.</i> Virgil. Hau-
	Aperio	Aperui	Apertum, <i>to Open.</i> sturus, quasi
	Operio	Operui	Opertum, <i>to Cover.</i> ex Hausum
	Comperio	Comperi	Compertum, <i>to Find out.</i>
	Reperio	Reperi	Repertum, <i>to Find.</i>
	Ferio	absq; Præterito & Supinis,	<i>to Strike.</i>
<b>URIO</b>	Fiunt à Supino Primitivum mutando U M in URIO. U brevi, ut ab esum esurio		
	Verba DESIDERATIVA in URIO carent Præterito. (Esuris,		
<i>Ut</i>	Scripturio, <i>to Desire to Write.</i>	Prurio, Ligurio, Scaturio, non sunt Desiderativa.	
<i>Præ-</i>	Esurio	Esurivi	Esuritum, <i>to Hunger, or Desire to Eat.</i>
<i>ser.</i>	Parturio	Parturivi	Absq; Sup. <i>to Labour to Bring forth.</i>
	TIO.		
	Singultio	Singultivi	Singultum, <i>to Sob.</i>
	Sentio	Sensi	Sensum, <i>to Perceive.</i>
	Gestio	Gestivi	absq; Supinis. <i>to Rejoyce.</i> Sic Ineptio, Cæcutio absq; Sup.
	EO	Ivi	Icum. <i>to Go.</i>
	Prætereo	Præterivi & Præterii .	Præteritum, <i>to Pass by.</i> . per Syncopen. Sic cæc. Comp.
<i>præter</i>	Pereo, Terii, <i>to Perish.</i>	Interco, Interii. <i>to Die.</i> non	Perivi, Interivi.
	Veneo *	Venivi & Venii absq; Supinis, <i>to be Sold</i>	Ex Venum & Eo <i>ut</i> Ve- nundo ex Venum & Do.
<b>Sed</b>	Ambio <i>regulariter.</i>	Ambivi	Ambitum, <i>to Sur fer, or Encompass.</i>

	<b>Queo</b>	<b>Quivi</b>	<b>Quitum.</b>	<i>to be Able.</i>
<i>Sic</i>	<b>Nequeo</b>	<b>Nequivi</b>	<b>Néquitum.</b>	<i>to be unable.</i>
	<b>Fio</b>	<b>Factus sum.</b>		<i>to be Made.</i>

### **I O R Deponentia Anomala Conjug. Quarta**

<b>Assentior</b>	<b>Assensus sum.</b>	<i>to Assent.</i>
<b>Metior</b>	<b>Mensus &amp; Metitus,</b>	<i>to Measure,</i>
<b>Ordior</b>	<b>Orsus,</b>	<i>to Begin.</i>
<b>Experior</b>	<b>Expertus,</b>	<i>to make Trial.</i>
<b>Opperior</b>	<b>Oppertus.</b>	<i>to Stay for.</i>
<b>Comperior</b>	<b>Abiq; Præterito,*</b>	<i>to Find out.</i>

\* Nam Comperitus, Found out, or Known, sumitur semper passivè: siq; à Supino Comperitu ex Comperio.

*Note that all Supines doe end either in Tum, Crum, Prum, Scum; or in Sum, or Xum*

*The chief use in the formation of the Supines is to know the Participles which come from them: Namely from the Active Supine in UM comes the Participle of the Active Future in RVS. And from the Passive Supine in U comes the Participle of the Preterperfect Tense Passive in Tus, Crus, Prus, Stus, Sus, or Xus. As from Amatum comes Amaturus: From Amatu comes Amatus. So Monitum, Moniturus: Monitu, Monitus. Auditum, Auditurus: Audiui, Auditus. Doctum Docturus Doctu, Doctus. Scriptum, Scripturus: Scriptu, Scriptus. Vltum, Vlturus: Vltu, Vltus. Visum, Visurus: Visu, Visus. Flexum, Flexurus: Flexu, Flexus.*

*And note that these kind of Participles are in use, when oftentimes the Supines are not: but are only formed for their sake. As Valiturus being in use supposes Valitum, which is not used.*

### **All Verbs in EO are of the Second Conjugation.**

*Except These of the First.*

<b>Beo, to Blesse.</b>	<b>Screo, to Halk.</b>	<b>Calceo, to Shooe.</b>	<b>Nausco, to Loath.</b>
<b>Creo, to Make.</b>	<b>Meo, to Goe.</b>	<b>Laqueo, to Ensnare.</b>	<b>Enucleo, to Explain.</b>

**Cunco, to Wedge. Delineo, to Mark out: VVith their Compounds.**

*And Except These of the Fourth.*

<b>Queo, to be Able.</b>	<b>Also Eo, to Goe: VVith its Compounds. As Abeo, Adeo,</b>
<b>Nequeo, to be Unable.</b>	<b>Anteco, Exeo, Ineo, Intereo, Introeo, Obeo, Circum-</b>
	<b>co, Coo, Pereo, Præco, Prætereo, Prodeo, Redeo, Subeo, Transeo, Venco.</b>

### **All Verbs in IO are of the Fourth Conjugation.**

*Except these of the First.*

**Amplio, Ascio, Basio, Brevio, Centurio, Concilio, Crucio, Decurio, Ebrío, Elutrio, Effigio, Falcio, Fastigio, Frio, Glacio, Hio, Iaitio, Lanio, Meridio, Nuncio, Obvio, Pio, Propitio, Radio, Repudio, Satio, Saucio, Socio, Somnio, Spolio, Travio, Tripudio, Vario, Vitio. And these Deponents. Auxillor, Calumnior, Convivior, Digladior, Ferior, Glorior, Inficior, Injuriór, Insidiór, Meridiór, Negotiór, Otior, Præliór, Propitiór, Spatiór, Suaviór, with their Compounds.**

*And Except These of the Third.*

**Facio, Jacio, Lacio, Specio. Fodio. Fugio. Capio, Rapio, Sapio, Cnpio. Parió. Quatio. with their Compounds. So Patiór, Gradiór, Moriór, Oriór, Potiór.**

### **All other Verbs in O are of the First Conjugation.**

**Excepting only Those, which are before set down in the Third.**

**N O T E,** *that in the First Conjugation, Damno, Laeto, Patro, Saero, Tracto in Composition do change A into E, as Condemno, Delecto, Perpetro, Consecro, Detrecto. But ablaeto, Petrecto, Retracto remain A.*

**Calco, Salto change A into U, as Inculco, Insulto. Iuro makes Dejero & pejero**

# DE VERBIS DEFECTIVIS.

## Defectiva in Personis, seu Verba Impersonalia.

Verbum Impersonale formatur per omnes Modos & Tempora in Tertia tantum Personâ singulari. *U*

*A Verb Impersonal is formed through all Moods and Tenses in the Third Person Singular only. As*

Decet, Decebat, Decuit, Decuerat, Decebit, Deceat, Deceret, Decuerit &c. Impersonalia sunt Decem Formæ activæ. *[There are Ten Impersonals of the active Form.*

Decet, Oportet, Pœnitet, Miseret, Piget, Pudet, Tædet, Libet (Lubet) Licet, Liquet. Impersonalia Passiva fiunt à Verbis *[Impersonals Passive are made from Verbs*

Neutris *U* Statut à Sto. Fletur à Fleo. *[Neuter. As, Statut à Sto. Fletur à Fleo.*

Itur ab Eo. Ibat, Itum est vel fuit. Itum erat vel fuerat. Ibitur, Eatur, Iretur, &c. *[Participium Præteriti passivi in Impersonalibus Passivis Substantivè ponitur in Genere Neutro.]*

*Besides many other Verbs Active & Neuter, and Any Verb passive may be used Impersonally.* Miseret, Præterito Misertum est. Piget, piguit, & pigitum est. Pudet, puduit, & puditum est. Tædet, Tæduit, & Pertæsum est. Libet, libuit, & libitum est. Licet, licuit, & licitum est. Liquet caret Præterito.

## Defectiva in Temporibus.

ODI. COEPI, Odi, Cœpi, Memini, habent omnia tempora à præterito perfecto deducta. *Cum significatione quoq; Præsentis, utiq; et Novi à Nosco.*

Memini habet in Imperativo Sing. Memento. Plur. Memento. Ex Odi. Participia, Osurus, & Osus, active ut Osus sum. I do hate. Ex Cœpi, participia. Cœpturus, & Cœpius, passive ut Opus cœptum.

## Defectiva in certis Modis, Temporibus, & Personis.

AIO

**P**ræsens Indicativi: Aio, ais, ait. Plur. Aiunt. Præteritum Imperfectum: Aiebam, aiebas, aiebat. Plur. Aiebamus, aiebatis, aiebant. Imperativus. Ai.

INQVAM.

Præf. Potentialis. Aias, aiat. Plur. Aiatis, aiant. Particip. præf. Aiens. Præsens Indicativi: Inquam, inquis, inquit. Plur. Inquimus, inquit.

QVÆSO.  
SALVE.

Imperfect. Inquiebat. Plur. Inquiebant. Præter. perf. Inquisti, inquit. Futurum. Inquies, inquiet. Imperativ. Inque, inquito. Præsens Indicativi. Quæso. Plur. Quæsumus. Futur. Indicat. Salvebis. Imper. Salve, salveto. Plur. Salvete, salvetote. Infinit. Salvete.

AVE.  
APAGE.  
CEDO.

Imperat. Ave, aveto. Plur. Avete, avetote. Infinit. Averere. Imperativ. Apage. Plural. Apagite. Imperat. Cedo, pro Cedito. Plur. Cete, pro Cedite. id est, Dic vel Torrige; Dicite vel Torrigite.

AUSIM.  
FAXIM.  
FOREM.

Præsens Potentialis & Perfectum: Ausim, ausis, ausit. Plur. Ausint. Præf. & Fut. Faxim vel faxo, faxis, faxit: pro faciam vel fecero. Pl. Faxint. Imperfectum Potentialis. Forem, fores, foret: pro Essem. Pl. Forent. Infinit. Fore. i. Futurum esse. Sic Confore.

INFIT.  
DEFIT.  
CONFIT  
OVAT.  
DOR. FOR.

Infinit tantum in usu est, pro Cœpit. Virgil. — ita fatier infit. Præf. Defit pro Desit. plur. Desiunt. Fut. Desiet. Præf. Potens. Desiat. Infinit. Desieri. Præf. Indic. Confit. Infinit. Confiteri. Præf. Ovat. Particip. Ovans.

SCI.

Dor & for, in personâ primâ, der & fer in Potentials non leguntur, nisi in compositis. ut Addor, Condor, Reddor, &c.

SIS. SODES.

Sci in Imperativo à Scio non est in usu.

SULTIS. CAPSIS.

Sis, pro Si vis. sodes, pro Si audes. Sultis, pro Si vultis. Capsis, pro Cape, si vis.

DIC. DVC. FAC.

in Imperativo per Apocopen pro Dice, Duce, Face.

Explicit

(id est Definit) Contracte Scribitur pro Explicitum est, nempe Volumen, Quod ad Umbilicum usq; Explicatur, ad finemq; deducitur.

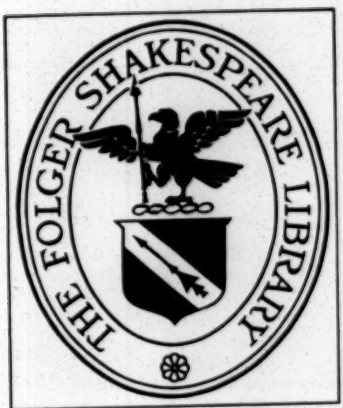






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